The New-York Times.

VOL. XI----NO. 3242. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent.

The Land and Naval Forces in the Expedition.

The Preliminary Gunboat Reconnoissance.

Desperate Nature of the Engagement.

IMPORTANCE OF THE VICTORY.

The Fort a Very Strong and Well-Built One.

List of Casualties Among the National Forces

FORT HENRY, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

For several days, at Paducah, outsiders suspected that something was on foot, from the fact that the utmost vigilance was exercised at the headquarters of the Provost-Marshal, in issuing passes, and on Sunday and Monday no person was allowed to pass in or out of the lines. Suspicion grew into almost certainty when, Sunday night, half a dozen gunboat steamed leisurely into port and brought their black forms to anchor opposite the levee, in the centre of the river.

Monday afternoon, steamers commenced coming up from Cairo, laden with troops and stores, and by night the whole landing in front of the town wa crowded with the arrivals. The fleet which came up brought Gen. GRANT and Staff, and the First Division, under command of Brig.-Gen. McCLERNAND. The steamers were under command of Commodore G. W. GRAHAM, and consisted of the following boats: *City of Memphis, Iatan, D. A. January, Chancellor, Alp, "W. H. B.," New Uncle Sam, Rob Roy, Alex. Scott' Minnehaha, Illinois, Keystone, Emerald* and *Fanny Bullett.*

The First Division, on these boats, was made up of the two brigades, composed as follows, and commanded by Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND:

FIRST BRIGADE, COL. OGLESBY, COMMANDING.

Seventh Illinois, Col. COOK.
Eighth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. RHOADES.
Eighteenth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. LAWLER.
Twenty-ninth Illinois, Col. REARDON.
Thirtieth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. DENNIS.
Thirty-first Illinois, Col. JOHN A. LOGAN.
SWARTZ'S and DRESSER'S Batteries.
STEWART'S, DOLLINS', O. HARNETT'S and CARMICHAEL'S Cavalry.

SECOND BRIGADE, COL. W. H. L. WALLACE, COMMANDING.

Eleventh Illinois, Lieut.-Col. HART.
Twentieth Illinois, Col. MARSH.
Forty-fifth Illinois, Col. SMITH.
Forty-eighth Illinois, Col. HARNEY.
TAYLOR'S and McALLISTER'S Batteries—in the latter, four siege guns.
Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Col. KELLOGG.
Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Col. DICKEY.

While giving details, I may as well give the gunboats which accompanied the expedition:

Tyler, 9 guns, Commodore FOOTE.
St. Louis, 13 guns, Commander PAULDING.
Essex, 7 guns, Commander PORTER.
Lexington, 9 guns, Lieut. SHIRK.
Conestoga, 5 guns, Lieut. PHELPS.
Carondelet, 13 guns, Commander WALKE.
Cincinnati, 13 guns, Commander STIMBLE.

Soon after arriving, Gen. GRANT and Staff paid a visit to Gen. SMITH, and held a conference, one of the results of which was, that it was determined to forward the division of Gen. McCLERNAND that night, and after landing them at some point below Fort Henry, and out of range of its guns, send the boats back after Gen. SMITH'S division at Paducah.

It was nearly midnight before the boats took their departure, and prior to that hour everything seemed ominous of evil. The sky was hung with gloom like a hearse. Not a single kindly star witnessed our departure—not a single cheering omen was there, unless it was the satisfaction everywhere visible in men's looks and words at the thought that *this* time here could be no failure in securing a decisive fight. External indications were all against us—heavy volumes of thick black smoke rushed away like mourning streamers upon a strong South wind, which beat against us as if it would fain deter us from our mission; the machinery clanked dismally below; the steam soughed in harmonious misery from the escape-pipes, or rushed with a hollow roaring from the safety-valves.

Omens, however, availed but little to retard us, and by midnight the most of the transports were under way, breasting a strong wind, a heavy rain, and the swift waters of the Tennessee. Gen. GRANT and Staff embarked on the *W. H. B.*, a gallant little craft, which although the last to back out, in an hour had distanced all the balance, and was the first to run her nose against the landing on the Kentucky shore. The point made was on the east shore of the river, about 10 miles below Fort Henry, and was reached at daylight. Soon after four of the transports arrived, and the work of debarking the troops commenced.

In the meantime, the gunboats *St. Louis, Essex* and *Cincinnati*, having on board Gen. GRANT and staff, steamed on up the river to make a reconnoissance. About four miles this side of the fort is Panther Island, and on both sides of this the boats crept till within about two miles, when the fortifications of the rebels, their flag, and even the number of guns, were visible.

The gunboats immediately opened on them with shells, and were replied to by some 24-pound guns, which, however, fell short about three-fourths of a mile. Finally a 9-inch shell from the *Essex* exploded exactly over the works, and being almost instantly followed by another, which burst nearly at the same point, the rebels seemed to lose their temper and opened upon the *Essex* with a 24-pound rifled gun. The first two or three balls whizzed over, in neighborly proximity to the heads of the officers, whereat there was considerable "ducking;" another followed, which pitched plump into the *Essex* just back of the wheelhouse, went on through the Captain's cabin, and tearing out through the rear, buried itself in the river. Nobody happened to be in the way of the heavy ball, and consequently nobody was hurt.

After dropping in a few more—throwing in all some fifteen or twenty—shells, and, satisfying themselves of the range of their guns, the officers determined to drop back out of range, and await the coming up of the balance of the force. They slowly fell back till a mile or so below the island, and there anchored.

At this time it was determined to effect the landing of the troops opposite this point, on the Tennessee shore, and under the protection of the gunboats. Accordingly, those who had landed during the morning, at the point five or six miles below, were ordered to reembark, which they did, and at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon they had all arrived, and commenced once more the operation of landing.

While this was going on, a little target practice took place on the part of the *Essex*. About a mile above where the fleet was anchored a road leads down through the timber to the banks of the river, at which point there is a ferryboat. About an hour after the return of the gunboats, a squad of a dozen rebels came down this road to the water's edge, and stood here watching our movements.

"A shell, I think, would do those rascals good, Capt. PORTER!" said Gen. GRANT to the gallant Commander of the *Essex*.

Capt. PORTER appeared to be of the same opinion, for, a few seconds after, a 9-inch rifled shell, with a terrific whiz, described a most graceful curve, and fell some six yards to the left of the party, bursting just as it reached the earth. A half-dozen forms, ere the report had ceased rolling back from the hills, were seen scattering through the woods, with all the haste and want of unity natural under such peculiar circumstances. A little later in the day another squad ventured down the road opposite that followed by the others, but scarcely had their muskets reflected once the gleam of the bright sunlight ere a 9-inch messenger informed them they were treading on dangerous ground, which information was instantly repeated by another messenger of the same sort. Their retreat was incontinent, although slightly disorderly.

The point at which the troops were landed is about four or five miles below Fort Henry, and is opposite a small town in Kentucky, called Buffalo. Immediately at the place of landing is a clearing of about one hundred acres, surrounded on three sides by high bluffs, densely timbered, and reaching down to the river. The troops, on landing, immediately took possession of these, planted batteries so as to command the country in every direction, and then the troops made the best disposition possible to make themselves comfortable until the arrival of the balance of the force under Gen. SMITH.

Tuesday afternoon, while the troops were being disembarked, Osband Cavalry, and CARSON'S and CARPENTER'S scouts thoroughly examined the country in every direction, even up to within two miles of Fort Henry. Two squads of rebel pickets were driven in by CARSON, several arrests made, and a number of horses confiscated. Not a single atom of Union sentiment was found anywhere—even the women were as bitter and unrelenting in their hatred of the Yankees as is the most unregenerate son of "chivalry."

"I shan't run ef my ole man did!"—screamed one muscular termagant, in a highly-pitched key, as the scouts rode up—"shoot ef you want to; I just as lieve die now as any time. You think you're goin to take the Fort, but you'll git fooled—thar's a right smart heap of men thar!"

Just then some of the scouts came in, lugging a buttternut native, whom they fished out from the bushes, and who proved to be her "ole man."

"I tole you you ougtener done, gone and tuk to the bush! But don't you let down an inch—if they shoot you, don't let down an inch!" and screaming like an enraged hyena, she banged the door in their face, and was seen no more. She is about an average specimen of the sex as found in the vicinity of Fort Henry.

Tuesday night was of the most beautiful description, and as unlike its immediate predecessor as the Vale of Cashmere is unlike a Siberian Winter. A thousand camp fires glittered from out the darkness that rested upon the amphitheatre of wooded hills—the sky was as warm and tender as one that bends over the flowers of May, and was highly silvered by a crescent moon that glittered in the western sky, while, adding a charm to everything, came out the music of a half dozen bands, which now roused the soul with patriotic strains of "Red, White and Blue," and anon soothed it with some dreamy waltz.

Wednesday, but little of importance took place Parties were out reconnoitering near the enemy's works, and in one case a squad of cavalry, when within a mile or so of the fort, ran against some two hundred rebel horsemen. Both sides immediately fired at the other, and then the rebels ran, leaving one of their number dead, and carrying off three severely wounded. One man on our side was shot through the brain, and killed instantly. He was the first man who gave up his life in the vicinity of Fort Henry.

It being noticed that a steamer belonging to the rebels was busily engaged in running from the fortifications to some point up or across the river, and believing that it was bringing in reinforcements, two or the gunboats—the *Taylor* and *Conestoga*, ran up to nearly the centre of the Island, and dropped a few shells in the direction of the fort and the steamer, with what effect it was not known. Being up there, they concluded to stay—sound the west channel, reconnoitre the woods on either side, and prevent the rebels from putting up new batteries, either on the island or Tennessee shore. They effected a thorough reconnoissance on both sides, and also discovered two ugly torpedoes sunk in the west channel, which they carefully hauled out and towed down to the shore below. Their firing only elicited one shot from the rebels, and that burst some four hundred yards short of the boats.

During the day and night the Division of Gen. SMITH, from Paducah, arrived, and was landed on the west shore of the river, with a view of operating against batteries supposed to be on that side, and also to counteract a large body of troops, which our scouts said were concentrating opposite the fort.

Wednesday night was of the most disagreeable description. About 8 o'clock a heavy storm set in, which speedily took the beauty out of the numerous camp fires that, until then, had looked like a new and brighter creation of a mundane Milky Way spread over a sky of inky black. It soon dissolved the inspiring strains of the brass bands, and sent everybody grumbling, wet and disconsolate, to the best shelter he could find. The only offset to the general drizzly dreariness, was the fact that all over the southern horizon, and in the direction of Fort Henry, a tremendous thunder-storm went roaring and reverberating among the hills, and the white-blue lightnings leaped downward as if Heaven itself had become war-mad, and had opened its sulphurous batteries upon Earth. Coming from the south, we could not tell whether it presaged to the rebels what National wrath had in store for them, or whether it indicated the thunder-storm of vengeance that is awaiting our coming. We could only hope that the former was the truth, and then lulled by the roar of the electric strife, we pulled our wet blankets over us, turned again in the yielding mud, and gave ourselves to such slumbers and such dreams as the weather and thoughts of the morrow would permit.

Thursday dawned cloudily, but toward 9 o'clock it cleared up and the sun came out warm and gloriously—nature nowhere seemed to anticipate the bloody event which gives the day prominence. A few more troops arrived, among whom were the Iowa Seventh Col. LAUMAN, and the Iowa Twelfth, Col. WOOD, both from Smithland, and which, together with the Seventh Illinois, Lieut.-Col. BABCOCK; Thirteenth Missouri Col. WRIGHT; the Fiftieth Illinois, Col.——, and Co. D, First Missouri Artillery, made the Third Brigade, Col JOHN COOK commanding, and assigned the right wing of the advance up the Tennessee shore.

About 10 o'clock the gunboats started slowly up the river, the four iron clad steamers leading abreast—the *Essex*, Capt. PORTER, on the right, and the *Cincinnati*, Commodore FOOTE, on the left. The three wooden boats also ranged themselves abreast and followed, a half mile or so to the rear of the others. Before parting, Flag-Officer FOOTE shook hands with all his officers, and with a few words of encouragement bade them farewell. No one who witnessed the departure of the fleet had a moment's fear of the result—we were confident that Fort Henry was doomed, and that the hour of reckoning for its treasonable defenders was close at hand.

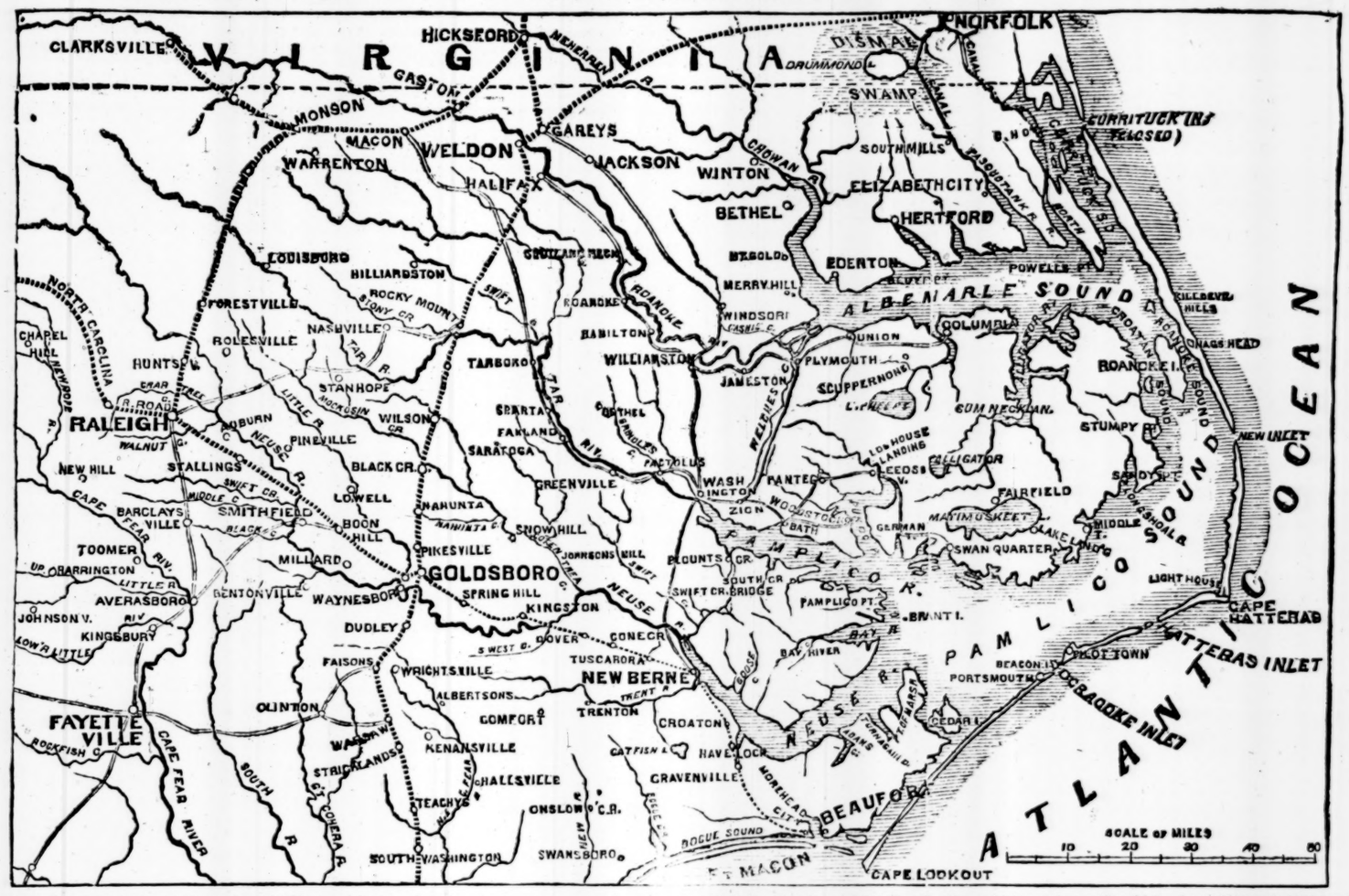
And so it proved—in just one hour and one minute from the time the first jets of smoke and flame burst from the guns of the flag ship, the traitorous flag of Fort Henry was in the dust, and its defenders strewed in the works or fleeing for life amidst one of the most terrific storms of iron hail that ever fell upon rebel stronghold.

The four boats moved up slowly abreast, keeping up the west or high water channel. Almost immediately on passing the lower end of the Island, the boats and Fort were in each others' range, but on both sides an ominous silence was preserved—a silence that betokened deadly intent on the part of the belligerents. On swept the boats, coming in full view of the long line of breastwork that lined the East shore—in full view of the black muzzles of the heavy guns which seemed watching the approach of the gallant little fleet in ominous silence—in full view of the flag which flaunted defiantly from a high staff in the centre of the works, until one could almost see down the huge bores of the guns, the bright straps of the shells, which seemed like leashes to pre-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

Map Showing the Point of Burnside's Attack, Roanoke Island, and its Relations to Norfolk, Weldon, the Internal Navigation of the State, the Railroads, and Other Important Situations.



TOPOGRAPHY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

North Carolina has no very populous towns. Raleigh, the capital of the State, has a population of 5,000; Newbern, formerly the capital, 5,000; Wilmington, (on the extreme southern point of the State, and its largest town,) 9,000; Fayetteville, 5,000; Beaufort, 2,000; Goldsboro', 1,000; Weldon, 1,000; and there are many other small towns scattered throughout the State, ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants. By the last census, the population of the State was 661,586 freemen, and 331,081 slaves. These, free and slave, are nearly all native-born, only two or three thousand Europeans having taken up their residence there.

The topography of North Carolina is remarkable The State has an extensive coast-line, which, commencing at Little River Inlet, on the borders of South Carolina, runs nearly northeast to Cape Lookout, thence in the same general direction to Cape Hatteras, and thence north to the Virginia line, a distance of nearly 400 miles. Along the whole length of the coast are sandy, barren, desert islands and bars ranging from a half mile to two miles in width, traversed by numerous inlets, which, with few exceptions, are not navigable. From these islands shoals extend far into the sea, which render the navigation of this coast exceedingly dangerous. Cape Hatteras forms the headland of the dangerous triangular island-beach which separates Pamlico Sound from the ocean. The perilous navigation in the vicinity of Capes Fear and Lookout is sufficiently indicated by the names of those points. In the eastern part of the State, above Cape Lookout, are the two extensive Sounds, *Pamlico* and *Albemarle*, and one of lesser magnitude, Currituck, which are cut off from the ocean by the island or sand-bank before referred to. Pamlico Sound, which is the most southerly, extends from southwest to northwest 86 miles, and is from 10 to 20 miles in width, with a depth of 20 feet, and terminates westwardly in the wide bays of the Neuse and Pamlico Rivers. There are a number of shoals within this sound. On the north it connects with Albermarle and Currituck Sounds. Albermarle is sixty miles in length, and from four to fifteen broad; extends west into the mainland, and is not connected with the ocean except through Pamlico Sound. Its waters are nearly fresh, and not affected by the tides. It sends off a number of branches or little bays on either side, which extend from ten to fifteen miles inland. In the strait which connects Pamlico with Albermarle Sound is situated *Roanoke Island*, the scene of the present engagement. (See Map.) It is about forty miles north of Hatteras Inlet, and the waters on either side of it are designated as Roanoke and Croatem Sounds. On the narrow strip of sand to the East, between Roanoke Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, is a point called Nag's Head, where a force of rebels has for some time been stationed. Roanoke Sound is not navigable by vessels of large size; but Croatem Sound is about four miles broad, and navigable by the heaviest ships of the Burnside Expedition. Roanoke Island was strongly fortified by the rebels. It is the key to Albemarle Sound and its vicinity, and the main position for the defence of Norfolk against approaches from the rear, as well as for the defence of Weldon, and other important railroad points in North Carolina. The other Sound, Currituck, is from two to ten miles wide, and runs parallel with the coast from which it is cut off by narrow sand Islands. It connects with the ocean only through Pamlico Sound.

The seacoast of North Carolina, from fifty to eighty miles inland, including the turpentine region, is level, and abounds in swamps and marshes, the streams are sluggish and muddy, and the land sandy and barren, except along the banks of the streams, where it is very fertile, producing cotton, tobacco and maize, but the intervening country chiefly consists of pine barrens, valuable only for the turpentine yielded so abundantly by the pine forests. The Richmond *Dispatch*, in a late article, anticipating our operations in this region, said:

"It is quite certain, that if the Southern people had been allowed to choose the destination of this expedition for the enemy, they would have designated the very one which the enemy himself has selected. The coast of North Carolina, from Norfolk to Wilmington, with its sand-islands, shifting inlets and shallow sounds, its dismal swamps and everglades, its canebrakes and cypress-bogs, stretching out for miles to the right and left of river channels, constitute the most delightful Cretan labyrinth for the confusion and envelopment of an enemy to be found the world over.

By means of his vessels of shallow draft he may penetrate through the jungle and reach the firm and more elevated inland; but his safety in that case would be put in very great peril. If he masses his troops, we can mass ours likewise and fight him successfully inland, or confine him ingloriously in the narrow channels of the rivers. If he scatters his forces, he puts it in our power to attack and beat them in detail. If he cut our railroad connection with Charleston, that does not ruin us; for we shall soon have a better line under way far in the interior, beyond his reach. His scheme, it seems, is to get into the rear of Norfolk by shallow boats, through the Dismal Swamp Canal, and to destroy the railroad bridge at Weldon. *The natural defences of Norfolk from the Albemarle Sound are almost perfect, requiring but the slightest assistance of art; and as to Weldon, he will find it rather more difficult to reach it than to burn the bridge when there.*"

The Great Dismal Swamp extends north from Albemarle Sound into Virginia—area, 150,000 acres. From the Pasquatank River, through a great part of it, there has been a canal cut, which connects Norfolk with the North Carolina Sounds. Between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds is Alligator, or Little Dismal Swamp, which is nearly as large as the other; and further south are other swamps, similar in character.

Advancing further into the interior of the State, however, the aspect of the country is quite changed. At a distance of sixty or seventy miles from the coast, the land begins to rise with small hills, stones appear on the surface, and the streams ripple in their course. A little further westward, there is all the variety of hills and dales which denote a fertile country fit for cultivation. West of the pitch-pine region, where we reach the falls of the streams, the soil improves, producing all the small grains in abundance. Still further west is an elevated region forming part of the great table-land of the United States, from one to two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and still beyond this region the Alleghany Mountains traverse the State from northeast to southwest, reaching here their greatest altitude. The people in this section are simple, peaceful and honest, and there is here a great deal of warm loyalty to the Union. They are very similar in character to the mountaineers of East Tennessee. There are but few slaves here, and there has even been an active Anti-Slavery element from time immemorial.

The people of the State are chiefly occupied in agriculture, raising tobacco, cotton, rice and the cereals. The most important branch of manufactures is that of spirits of turpentine, which is produced from the sap of a species of pine. There is an immense extent of territory in North Carolina covered by this sort of pine, extending from a point near the line of Virginia across the entire State, and varying in width from 30 to 80 miles. This belt is situated between the swampy country along the coast and the hilly region of the interior, and consists mainly of a level, sandy barren, called by the natives the "piny woods." The roads here are very poor, being the merest openings through the woods, and generally without bridges across the streams. A correspondent writing from that region thus describes the white and black residents:

"As you penetrate toward the interior, and reach the pine regions, you find the people of color, who are sparse on the coast, have increased in numbers. Here they are extensively employed in the manufacture of tar and turpentine, and in the agricultural pursuits of the country. Hence, when this rebellion was launched headlong on North Carolina by a few hot-headed, unprincipled and designing men, the colored labor of the State was considerably paralyzed. Many of the slaves were taken to the seaboard, and employed in the construction of coast defences. From bills found in Forts Hatteras and Clark, at Hatteras Inlet, we learned that nearly the whole of the work on those fortifications had been performed by the labor of slaves.

The poor whites, as a general thing, were all compelled to serve as soldiers. Out of the North Carolina Seventh Regiment, captured at Hatteras, numbering nearly one thousand officers and men, there were not more than thirty who could be called independent. The great bulk of the rank and file was composed of young men, who had been compelled to work for a living, and who were now compelled to serve as soldiers. They were, without exception, the most forsaken, unhappy, dejected body of men I ever saw. Generally thin in flesh, cadaverous in complexion, narrow across the chest, stooping in the shoulders, crooked in the legs, flatulent, pipe-puffing tobacco-squirting bipeds, in a kind of linsey-woolsey dingy gray, bedizened with yellow taffety binding, they presented a sorry plie of specimen bricks from the poor white foundations of the patriarchal institution of Slavery."

The annual turpentine product of North Carolina is 800,000 barrels, the value of which, to the makers, is about $2,000,000. There are 21,000,000 acres of farming lands in the State, of which only about one-fourth have been improved. Education is at a low ebb; less than half the white children of the State attend school, and a large proportion of poor white adults are unable to read. The census reports 1,790 churches in the State, all of which (except 6 Catholic) are of various Protestant denominations. One peculiar feature of the State Constitution provides that "no person who shall deny the being of a God, or the truth of the Christian religion, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testaments, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State," shall hold any civil office. If it had also proscribed Secessionists, it would have been well for North Carolina. The railroads of the State are the North Carolina, extending from Goldsboro to Charlotte; the Raleigh and Gaston, from Raleigh to Weldon; the Wilmington and Weldon, between these points; the Wilmington and Manchester, from Wilmington to Kingsville, S. C.; the Roanoke Valley, from Ridgeway Junction to Clarksville, Va.; and the Atlantic and North Carolina, from Beaufort harbor to Golds boro, and other uncompleted lines.

ROANOKE ISLAND.

The island is about seven miles long and three broad, and has good natural defences. On both the island itself, at Nag's Head and on the mainland, the rebels had thrown up strong fortifications and planted batteries. According to information furnished, there were five different fortifications and an intrenched camp in the centre. The garrison, some time ago, consisted of 5,000 troops, under command of Major-Gen. HILL, of North Carolina, with Gov. WISE acting as his Brigadier and general factotum; but the probability is, that heavy reinforcements were lately sent there from Manassas. On the mainland opposite, the works were extensive, provided with heavy ordnance and well manned. Altogether, Roanoke Island was a pretty formidable position. If the attack was successful, as there is little doubt, and if it be, as none of our victories have been, followed up, it will prove one of the most important victories of the war.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION

The First Blow Struck by the Combined Land and Naval Forces.

Capture of Roanoke Island After Three Days' Fighting.

Commodore Lynch's Mosquito Fleet Demolished.

Two of his Gunboats Captured and the Rest Sunk and Scattered.

The National Flag Flying Over the Confederate Batteries.

The People of Norfolk and Portsmouth Panic-Stricken.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 10, *via* BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.

A flag of truce to-day brings the intelligence that our troops landed at Roanoke Island yesterday afternoon.

No particulars are given, but it was intimated that the island had been taken.

No papers had been received except the Norfolk *Day Book* of Saturday, the contents of which have already been made public.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The Baltimore *Clipper* publishes an extra, stating that Roanoke Island was captured after three days' fighting. Two rebel gunboats were captured and the rest were sunk or scattered.

The people of Norfolk and Portsmouth are panic-stricken.

The news is confirmed by passengers by the Fortress Monroe boat.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelph a Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 9—P. M.

By a flag of truce, to-day, I learn that the bombardment of the works on Roanoke Island continued during yesterday. About noon, Com. LYNCH got his Mosquito flotilla under way, and came down Currituck Sound to assist his rebel friend, Gen. WISE, on the Island.

The Federal gunboats then directed their fire upon the gunboats commanded by LYNCH, and at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon three rebel gunboats had been sunk, two were captured, one of which had a Commodore's pennant flying during the action, and the rest dispersed in every direction.

The firing ceased at dark last night, but was recommenced with increased vigor and effect this morning, and kept up until about 8 o'clock, when, it is supposed, the rebel forces on the Island surrendered.

A fireman on board the *Selden* said that the Federal troops had been landed in large numbers on Roanoke Island, and that the Stars and Stripes could be seen at Elizabeth City flying over the Confederate batteries. It was rumored in Norfolk, this morning, that three regiments had been recently sent to Roanoke Island, and that as there was no chance for escape, the probability was that they were all captured.

The rebels acknowledge that the only obstacles of importance to retard Gen. BURNSIDE'S march inland and upon Norfolk, will be the natural ones of swamps, marshes, sickness, &c.

The rebels feel their recent defeats very sensibly, and are growing desperate in their fear.

THE EXPEDITION TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Details of the Military and Naval Forces Engaged.

FULL LIST OF REGIMENTS AND THEIR OFFICERS

The Gunboats—Their Armament, Officers, Size, &c.

Now that the Burnside Expedition has at last arrived at its point of destination and operation, at Roanoke Island, in the waters of North Carolina, we present our readers with full details of all the forces, military and naval, composing the Expedition, from which a clear and correct idea of its formidable nature may be obtained.

AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE
Brigadier-General Commanding Expedition.

STAFF:

Capt. Lewis Richmond, Assistant-Adjutant Gen'l.
Capt. Herman Biggs, Division Quartermaster.
Capt. Wm. Cutting, Assistant Quartermaster.
Capt. E. R. Goodrich, Division Commissary.
Capt. Jas. F. DeWolf, Assist'nt Division Commis'ry.
Dr. W. H. Church, Medical Director.
Dr. J. H. Thompson, Medical Purveyor.
Lieut. D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Officer.
Lieut. Duncan C. Pell, Lieut. George Fearing, } Aides-de-camp.
Private Secretaries to Gen. Burnside—Daniel Larned and W. H. French.

FIRST BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN G. FOSTER.

STAFF.—Capt. C. S. Hoffman, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. David Messinger, Quartermaster.
Capt. E. E. Potter, Commissary.
Capt. P. W. Hudson, Aid-de-Camp.
Dr. J. H. Thompson, Brigade Surgeon.
Lieut. E. N. Strong, Lieut. G. W. Pendleton, Lieut. J. B. Anderson, } Volunteer Aids.

The following are the regiments and officers of this brigade:

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel—John Kurtz.
Lieut.-Colonel—Henry Merritt.
Major—Andrew Elwell.
Captains—Brewster, Martin, Centre, Howland, Alexander, Whipple, Raymond, Sawyer, Hobbs, Hart.

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Thomas G. Stevenson.
Lieut.-Colonel—F. A. Osborn.
Major—R. H. Stevenson.
Captains—Hooper, Redding, Richardson, Maker, Prince, Jr., Austin, Clarke, Stackpole, Deland, Pratt

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Edwin Upton.
Lieut.-Colonel—Aug. B. R. Sprague.
Major—Matthew J. McCafferty.
Captains—Pickett, Clark, Atwood, Foster, Neill, Foss, Wagley, Moulton, Parkhurst, Denny.

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Horace C. Lee.
Lieut.-Colonel—Luke Lyman.
Major—W. G. Bartholomew.
Captains—Vance, Caswell, Walker, Sloan, Fuller, Thayer, Swift, Sanford, Hubbard, Cooley.

[Continued on Second Page.]

CONNECTICUT TENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Chas. L. Russell.
Lieut.-Colonel—A. W. Drake.
Major—J. W. Pettibone.
Captains—Purdy, Otis, Goodyear, Judd, Wells, Branch, Hoyt, Leggett, Mead, Jepson.

SECOND BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JESSE L. RENO.

STAFF.—Capt. E. M. Neill, Asst. Adj. General.
Capt. C. G. Loring, Brigade Quartermaster.
Dr. H. Church, Brigade Surgeon.
——, Commissary.
Lieut. B. F. Reno, } Aides-de-camp.
Lieut. John A. Morris, }

The following are the regiments and officers of this brigade:

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel—Augustus Morse.
Lieut. Colonel—A. G. Maggi.
Major—Wm. S. Clark.
Captains—Hawkes, Walcott, J. M. Richardson, Foster, Bradford, Rogers, Walker, Rice, H. Richardson, Washburn.

NEW-YORK FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel—Edward Ferrero.
Lieut. Colonel—R. B. Potter.
Major—C. W. Legendre.
Captains—Hazard, Mitchell, Wright, Sims, Chase, Stewart, Merritt, Campbell, Phillips, Johnson.

PENNSYLVANIA FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel—John H. Hartranft.
Lieutenant-Colonel—T. S. Bell.
Major—Edwin Schall.
Captains—Bolton, Bell, Allabaugh, Schall, Hassenplug, Taylor, Snyder, Linn, Peechin, Titus.

NEW-JERSEY NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—J. W. Allen.
Lieutenant-Colonel—E. C. Hecker.
Major—James W. Wilson.
Captains—Hewes, Castner, Hopkinson, Middleton, De Hart, Curtis, Riter, Henry, Chew, Drake, Erb, McChesney.
This regiment consists of 1,256 men, rank and file.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Nelson Converse.
Lieutenant-Colonel—S. G. Griffin.
Major—Charles Scott.
Captains—Clark, Adams, Pearson, Dart, Starkweather, Putnam, Sanders, Ela, Converse.

THIRD BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN G. PARKE.

STAFF—INCOMPLETE.—Capt. C. T. Gardner, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Dr. Jas. Bryan, Brigade Surgeon.
Lieut. M. A. Hill, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. Philip M. Lydig, Volunteer Aid.

The following are the regiments and officers of this brigade:

CONNECTICUT EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Edward Harland.
Lieutenant-Colonel—P. L. Cunningham.
Major—Andrew Terry.
Captains—Burpee, Ruth, Nash, Ward, M. B. Smith, E. V. Smith, Appleman, Fowler, Jackson, Upham.

CONNECTICUT ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—T. H. C. Kingsbury.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Chas. Mathewson.
Major—G. A. Stedman.
Captains—Southmayd, Johnson, Maegling, Lee, Dewell, Clapp, Hyde, Daniels, Griswold, Davison.

NEW-YORK FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT—D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

Colonel—Lionel Jobert D'Epineuil.
Lieutenant-Colonel—A. J. Voquier di Mouteil.
Major—Jean Baptiste Cautel.
Captains—Armstrong, Willard, Scott, Christie, Fiston, Capriani, Holden, Cohen, Dustan.

This regiment went with the expedition as far as Hatteras, on board the *John Trucks*, but the vessel on which it was could not get over the bar, so the regiment returned to Annapolis ten days ago.

NEW-YORK EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—H. S. Fairchild.
Lieutenant-Colonel—J. C. Roble.
Major—D. T. Evarts.
Captains—Corycll, Hagley, Burt, Morrison, Judd, Vaname, Guernsey, Brown, Jugland.

RHODE ISLAND FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—J. P. Rodman.
Lieut.-Colonel—G. W. Tew.
Major—J. A. Allen.
Captains—Brown, Buffum, Simons, Kenyon, Chase, Kent, Hopkins, Tillinghast, Lapham, Wood.

RHODE ISLAND FIFTH BATTALION.

Major—Job Wright, (in command.)
Adjutant—C. H. Chapman.
Captains—Wheeler, Wright, Eddy, Grant, Arnold.

The battalion numbers about 450 men, all of whom are thoroughly equipped and armed with the Enfield rifle.

Besides the above regiments, the following detachments of artillery and cavalry belong to the expedition:

BATTERY F—RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY.

Captain—Charles Belgier.
156 men; 120 horses; 4 10-pounder Parrott guns; 2 12-pounder field howitzers.

NEW-YORK MARINE ARTILLERY.

Colonel—W. A. Howard.

The land forces of this division may be summed up as follows: Fifteen full regiments and one battalion of infantry; one battery of six pieces of field artillery; forty-five rifled guns, distributed through the fleet, or a total of fifty one guns at the disposal of the land forces. The regiments are, with two or three exceptions, up to the standard of 1,000 men; and adding the gunners in charge of the fleet, the total fighting force amounts to fully 16,000 men, aside from the naval vessels.

VESSELS WHICH CARRIED THE TROOPS ABOVE ENUMERATED.

On the 4th inst. the assignment of regiments to their respective transports was made in the following order:

FIRST BRIGADE, GEN. FOSTER.

Side-wheel steamer *New-Brunswick*.
Side-wheel steamer *New-York*.
Side-wheel steamer *Guide*, (Admiral.)
Propeller *Ranger*, gunboat.
Propeller *Hussar*, gunboat.
Propeller *Vidette*, gunboat.
Propeller *Zouave*, gunboat.
Bark *Guerilla*, chartered transport.
Schooner *Highlander*, armed transport.
Schooner *Recruit*, (hospital ship.)

SECOND BRIGADE, GEN. RENO.

Side-wheel steamer *Northerner*.
Side-wheel steamer *Cossack*, (*Eastern City.*)
Propeller *Lancer*, (gunboat.)
Propeller *Pioneer*, (gunboat.)
Ships *Kitty Simpson* and *Ann E. Thompson*, brig *Dragoon*, and schooner *Scout*.

THIRD BRIGADE, GEN. PARKE.

Side-wheel steamer *Eastern Queen*.
Propeller *Sentinel*, (gunboat.)
Propeller *Chasseur*, (gunboat.)
Ships *John Trucks* and *American*, (chartered;) barks *H. D. Brookman* and *Voltigeur*, and schooner *Skirmisher*.

BELGIER'S Battery, on steamer *George Peabody*.

The steamer *New-York* was, when the expedition sailed, the flag-ship of the First Brigade, Gen. FOSTER; the *Northerner*, of the Second Brigade, Gen. RENO; the *Eastern Queen*, of the Third Brigade, Gen. PARKE.

THE FLEET.

The Gunboats, Floating Batteries, Steamers, Transports, &c., as They Sailed from Annapolis, with Their Armaments and the Names of Their Officers.

GUNBOATS:

PICKET—(FLAGSHIP.)

Length on deck, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 8 feet; tonnage, 330 tons.
Four guns—two 12-pounder Wiard rifled guns; one 12-pounder boat howitzer; one 12-pounder mountain howitzer.
Captain, Thomas Poynton Ives; Chief-Engineer, John Hallman; Boatswain, Peter Cooper; Gunner, John Harrison.

HUSSAR.

Length on deck, 191 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 30 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft of water at load line, 6 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 337 tons.
Four guns—Two 30-pounder Parrott rifled guns; two 6-pounder Wiard rifled guns.
Captain, F. Crocker; Chief-Engineer, Jacob Smith; Ordnance Officer, Lieut. J. A. Hidden.

PIONEER.

Length on deck, 127 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet 2 inches; draft of water at load line, 5 feet; tonnage, 206 tons.
Four guns—one 30-pounder, Parrott rifled gun; one 12-pounder, Wiard rifled gun; one 12-pounder boat howitzer; one 12-pounder mountain howitzer.
Captain, Charles G. Baker; Gunner's Mate, John McKenzie; Quartermaster, William Robinson.

SENTINEL.

Length on deck, 158 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft of water at load line, 8 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 351 tons.
Four guns—one 30-pounder Parrott rifled gun; one 12-pounder Wiard rifled gun; one 12-pounder boat howitzer; one 12-pounder mountain howitzer.
Captain, Joshua Coullard; Chief Engineer, Frederick Keeler; Pilot, Richard Nickerson.

CHASSEUR.

Length on deck, 166 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 35 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load line, 7 feet; tonnage, 400 tons.
Four guns—two 30-pounder Parrott rifled guns; two 6-pounder Wiard rifled guns.
Captain, John West; Chief Engineer, Alexander [illegible].

RANGER.

Length on deck, 181 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 25 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft of water at load line, 8 feet; tonnage, 311 tons.
Seven guns—two 30-pounder Parrott rifled guns, four 12-pounder Wiard rifled guns, one 12-pounder mountain howitzer.
Captain, John B. Childs; Chief Engineer, Andrew Inglis; Quartermaster, A. P. Emerson; Ordnance Officer, S. N. Keyes.

ZOUAVE.

Length on deck, 106 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft of water at load line, 7 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 170 tons.
Four guns—one 30-pounder Parrott rifled gun; two 12-pounder Wiard rifled guns; one 12-pounder boat howitzer.
Captain, William Hunt; Chief Engineer, Joshua Miller.

LANCER.

Length on deck, 135 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet; draft of water at load line, 7 feet; tonnage, 400 tons.
Four guns—one 30-pounder Parrott rifled gun; one 12-pounder Wiard rifled gun; one 12-pounder boat howitzer; one 12-pounder mountain howitzer.
Captain, N. B. Mosley; Chief Engineer, William Johnston.

VIDETTE.

Length on deck, 126 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft of water at load line, 6 feet; tonnage, 323 tons.
Three guns—one 30-pounder Parrott rifled gun; one 12-pounder boat howitzer; one 12-pounder mountain howitzer.
Captain, Benjamin Fenner; Pilot, Capt. Newbury; Chief Engineer, Ab. B. Crapser.

FLOATING BATTERIES.

Schrapnel—2 guns, rifled—Capt. Ernest Staples.
Rocket—3 guns—Capt. James Lake.
Grapeshot—2 guns—Capt. McKane.
Grenade—2 guns—Capt. Wm. Avery.
Bombshell—2 guns—Capt. Downey.

The Commanders of the above section are Acting Master's Mates, Ernest Staples, U. S. N., and James Lake, with the former as senior officer.

TRANSPORTS, ARMED.

Steamer *Guide*, (*Admiral.*) side-wheel—Capt. E. D. Vail; Chief-Engineer, Thomas Ray; Pilot, N. P. Safford.
Steamer *Geo. Peabody*, purchased.

TRANSPORTS—STEAMERS, UNARMED.

Union, stern wheel, Capt. Wm. Chambers, purchased.
Eastern State, propeller, Capt. J. Teale, chartered.
Tempest, propeller, (ordnance tender) Lieut. Fiegler.
Cossack, (*Eastern City*) sidewheel, Capt. J. W. Bennett, purchased.
Northerner, sidewheel, Capt. Masson, purchased.
Eastern Queen, sidewheel, chartered.
New-Brunswick, sidewheel, chartered.
New-York, propeller, purchased.
Suwanee, Capt. Paddleford, purchased, now at Baltimore for repairs.

These steamers were intended exclusively for carrying troops. Their capacity ranges from 500 to 1,000 men each. The following sailing transports were also fitted up for carrying troops, provisions and stores.

TRANSPORTS—SAILING, ARMED AND UNARMED.

Ship *Aracan*, Capt. Kelly, chartered.
Ship *Kitty Simpson*, Capt. R. Hepburn, chartered.
Ship *Annie E. Thompson*, Capt. C. S. Merriman, chartered.
Ship *Marcia Greenleaf*, Capt. R. Merryman, chartered.
Bark *H. D. Brookman*, Capt. H. E. Cheney, chartered.
Bark *Voltigeur*, Capt. W. M. Bly, purchased.
Bark *Guerrilla*, Capt. R. H. Pierce, one gun.
Bark *John Trucks*, Capt. Levi Collins.
Bark *Aura*, Capt. ——, chartered.
Brig *Dragoon*, Capt. Liscomb, one gun, purchased.
Schr. *Highlander*, Capt. E. G. Dayton, one gun, purchased.
Schr. *Scout*, Capt. N. Torry, one gun, purchased.
Schr. *Skirmisher*, Capt. W. H. Richardson, one gun, purchased.
Schooner *Highlander*—2 rifled guns—Capt. Erastus G. Dayton.

In addition to the foregoing, the following large schooners were chartered. They carried horses, provisions, ordnance, baggage, etc.:

Horse Transports.

Schr. *Maria Pike*, Capt. S. N. Crocker.
Schr. *Edward Slade*, Capt. G. B. Smith.
Schr. *Sarah Mills*, Capt. S. T. Dayton.
Schr. *W. A. Crocker*, Capt. T. D. Endicott.
Schr. *Sarah M. Smith*, Capt. L. M. Fisk.

Pontoon-Bridge Schooners.

Schr. *Sea Bird*, Capt. Smith.
Schr. *Mary H. Banks*, Capt. Banks.

Siege Train Schooner.

Schr. *Col. Satterly*, Capt. ——.

Supply Vessels.

Schrs. *Plaindoine, Eliza Segur, Glenwood, Griswold, Ratche, Emma, U. S. Rue* and *Jas. T. Brady.*

Submarine Car Attached to the Coast Defence Division.

Schr. *E. H. Slade*, Capt. Steel.

OFFICERS.

Prof. B. Maillefert, Engineer.
Capt. Levi Hayden, Consulting Engineer and Superintendent Submarine Operations.

Hospital Ships.

Schr. *Recruit*, Capt. Geo. Coggeshall, 1 gun.
Schr. *Scout*, Capt. Looney.

RECAPITULATION—ANNAPOLIS FLEET.

Gunboats (propellers,) carrying 38 guns	9
Floating Batteries, carrying 13 guns	5
Armed Transports	2
Unarmed Steam Transports	9
Sailing Transports, armed and unarmed	14
Horse Transports, supply vessels, etc.	20
Total	59

Besides the foregoing recapitulation over thirty schooners from Philadelphia, laden with, coal, lumber, etc., accompanied the expedition. The transport portion of the expedition was considerably increased at Hampton Roads before the departure. The total force of the fleet sums up to about 125 vessels.

The gunboat fleet is divided into two attacking columns, the first of which is under command of Commander S. F. HAZARD, U. S. N., and the other under Commander STEPHEN C. ROWAN, U. S. N. It is in addition to the vessels reported from Annapolis. The entire naval force is commanded by Flag-officer L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Commander-in-Chief.

NAVAL SQUADRON.

The naval squadron attached to BURNSIDE'S Expedition is under command of Flag-officer L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Subjoined is the organization of the Naval Squadron:

Flag-officer, L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Commander-in-Chief.
Chief of the Staff, Commander A. L. Case.
Staff Medical Officer, Assistant Surgeon S. C. Jones.
Signal Officer, H. G. B. Fisher.
Secretary to Flag-officer, Henry Van Brunt.
Clerk to Flag-officer, E. C. Mecker.
Second Clerk to Flag-officer, S. C. Rowan.

VESSELS OF THE SQUADRON.

Steam Gunboats.

Flag-ship *Philadelphia*, Acting Master S. REYNOLDS; Lieutenant, E. L. Haines; Chief Engineer, Chas. A. Norris; Assistants, Chas. R. Joyce and A. J. Hopkins; Acting Purser, T. Thornton. Two 12-pounders.
Stars and Stripes, Lieut. Com. R. Werden—Four long 32s; two 12-pounder Dahlgrens.
Valley City, Lieut. Com. J. C. Chaplin—Four smooth long 32s; one 12-pounder howitzer.
Underwriter, Lieut. Com. W. V. Jeffers—One 80-pounder rifled; one 12-pounder rifled.
Hetzel, Lieut. Com. H. K. Davenport—One 9-inch Dahlgren; one 80-pounder rifled.
Delaware, Lieut. Com. S. P. Quackenbush—One 80-pounder rifled; one 9-inch Columbiad; one 12-pounder rifled; one 32 smooth; one 12-pounder howitzer.
Shawsheen, Acting Master T. G. Woodward—Two 20-pounder rifled, (Parrotts.)
Lockwood, Acting Master G. L. Graves—One 80-pounder rifled; two 12-pounder rifled.
Ceres, Acting Master J. McDiarmid—One 30-pounder rifled; one 12-pounder rifled.
Morse, Acting Master Peter Hayes—Two 9-inch Dahlgrens.
Whitehead, Acting Master Chas. A. French—One 9-inch Columbiad.
Louisiana, Lieut. Com. A. Murray—Two 8-inch Columbiads; two long 32s; one 12-pounder howitzer.
Henry Brincker, Acting Master Com. John E. Geddings—One 30-pounder rifled.
General Putnam, Lieut. Com. —— McCook—One 30-pounder Parrott; one 12-pounder howitzer.
Hunchback, Acting Lieut. Com. E. R. Calhoun—Three 9-inch smooth; one 100-pounder rifled.
Southfield, Volunteer Lieut. Com. C. F. W. Beam—Three 9-inch smooth; one 100-pounder rifled.
Commodore Barney, Acting Lieut. Com. R. D. Renshaw—Two 9-inch smooth.
Commodore Perry, Acting Lieut. Com. Charles W. Flusser—Two 9-inch smooth.

Sailing Gunboats.

J. N. Seymour, —— ———One 30-pounder Parrott; one 12-pounder smooth.
Granite, Acting Master Com. Ephraim Boomer—One long 32 smooth.
Jenny Lind, —— ——.

THE VESSELS OF THE ANNAPOLIS FLEET AND THEIR ARMAMENT.

The transport fleet, as it rendezvoused at Annapolis, consisted, aside from the naval forces, of 52 vessels of all sizes, ranging from the steam-tug to the big side-wheel steamship, and from the schooner to the largest ship. In tonnage, they range from one to twelve hundred tons, and in draft from three to eleven feet. The class of vessels employed, naval and transport, and the whole character of the force, are adapted only to such operations as could be conducted in inland waters, and it was evident from the first that the North Carolina waters were to be the scene of action, as there are no other accessible south of Fortress Monroe. There has been great dissatisfaction at the character of some of the vessels, but the great bulk of them, as the event has shown, are staunch and seaworthy.

The gunboat transports are of a very peculiar and formidable character. They are screw propellers, of about 500 tons burden, rigged with masts and sails and carrying from four to seven guns each. The guns are 12-pounder steel rifled Wiard's, 12-pounder rifled Dahlgreens, 30-pounder rifled Parrotts, and mountain howitzers. The armaments of these boats, with the exception of the howitzers, are all rifled guns, capable of reaching the enemy at a great distance, and effectually covering the landing of their troops, as well as rendering much assistance in a bombardment.

The smallest steamer is the flag-ship *Picket*, drawing five feet, and the largest is the *Northerner*, drawing, when laden, about ten feet. No other steamers draw over nine feet.

The gunboat *Union*, owing to the peculiar service for which she is intended, draws less water than any other of the fleet, except the floating batteries. She is a stern-wheeler, and formerly ran on the Kennebec River, Maine. She has two 16-inch cylinders, with 6-feet stroke, and her captain, a shrewd Down-Easter, when asked what her draft was, said she could "run close enough to shore to enable passengers to pick apples off the trees, and make her retreat without touching bottom." With 700 men on board she draws three feet of water. The sailing vessels draw from five to nine feet, and will follow the steam transports to any point.

A very original feature of the expedition is the equipment of five floating batteries, which are designed to do effective service in action. Five of the largest and staunchest canal boats that could be found on the North River were selected for the business. They were strengthened and each divided into five watertight compartments. They have but one deck, with strong platforms for the guns. Their armament consists of Wiard rifled guns, of 6 and 12-pounder calibre. Each battery carries a crew of ten to sixteen experienced gunners. They will be anchored in position, and with their rifled guns can deal with the enemy at great distance. The gunners will be protected by bales of wet hay, and the surface that the batteries present to the enemy is so small that it will be exceedingly difficult to touch them at any range, however short.

The steamers, as far as size and tonnage are concerned, are very much like the smaller class of North River steamers. Having been built for sea service they are staunch, sit low in the water, and are seaworthy. Most of them have run for years on our coast from Boston to St. Johns, and Halifax. Such as have been purchased by the Government, have been painted black, and have had their names changed.

The total number of guns in the fleet of transports is 45, all of which, save four, the shell-howitzers, are rifled. The effective range of these pieces is from 1½ to 2½ miles. The calibre of the guns is as follows:

Ten 30-pounder rifled Parrotts.
Four 6-pounder rifled Wiards.
Twelve 12-pounder rifled Wiards.
Twelve 12-pounder rifled boat-howitzers.
Six 12-pounder mountain howitzers.

Which is the total armament in the fleet from Annapolis.

These guns, together with 5,800 rounds of ammunition for the same, were all furnished under a contract with NORMAN WIARD, the inventor of the steel rifled-cannon, who filled the order in the short space of two weeks, and at the economical cost of $60,000. The work was done in New-York and Troy, and a total of 2,000 hands employed in their manufacture.

The 12-pounder rifled boat-howitzers are intended for use either on ship-board or in launches, and every gun in the fleet is provided with the carriage and implements for use on land as efficiently as at sea. The reader will readily perceive that these guns thus placed on land will be equivalent to eight batteries of field-artillery. The ammunition for these guns is of the "Hotchkiss" pattern, of which there have been furnished 5,800 rounds of shot, shell and canister, and 800 rounds of the Parrott ammunition.

There are likewise on board each transport vessel in the fleet 40,000 rounds of ball-cartridge, and 50 navy revolvers, with a large supply of cutlasses to be used to repel boarders in case any vessel is attacked while separated from the fleet. There is also on board the schooner *Col. Satterly* a siege-train of four eight-inch mortars, and on another vessel there are four guns of like calibre, which armament, we believe, was largely increased at Fortress Monroe before sailing. The same vessels carry 200 rounds of shell for each gun.

Large reinforcements to the working crews of the transports were made from the ranks of the New-England regiments of the expedition, among whom are many sailors and fishermen. Among those detailed for this service are one hundred men from the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, one hundred and thirty from the Twenty-third Massachusetts, and a company from the Tenth Connecticut, which is composed exclusive of sailors, whalers and coast-fishermen.

SHIP SIGNALS AND THE SIGNAL CORPS.

Each vessel in the fleet is designated by a signal number, and the vessels in each brigade are known by a different colored flag, from which it is known to what brigade it belongs. The first brigade will be designated by a red flag with white figures; the second brigade by a blue flag with white figures; the third brigade by a red and blue flag with white figures. When they go into action they will be signaled and designated by these numbers.

There has also been a signal corps organized and instructed in the use of a new system of signals, by which orders can be communicated from the deck of one ship to another, or from one division of an army to another, with great facility. The corps consists of 22 lieutenants and 66 privates, and has been organized and instructed by Lieuts. FRICKER, ROBESON and FOSTER, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. The system is that recently invented by Maj. MYERS, of the same regiment.

The act of signalizing is performed by waving, in certain directions, to represent certain combinations of figures, which in turn represent the letters of the alphabet, different colored and sized flags, and at night colored lights. The flagman knows how to make the movements when the combination of figures is announced to him, but the letter represented by the combination is only known to the signal officer, who stands by and directs him, and reads in return the signals from the opposite correspondent. In the army of the Potomac these signals have been read at a distance of fifteen miles from a high position on a clear day.

The signal corps, when attached to a division, is mounted, and the men carry only a canvas pouch which contains the signals, torches, and sections of the staff. The expedition corps will be stationed, two Lieutenants and four flag-men, on a ship, and will act as signal operators during the sailing of the transport fleet, and on shore when necessary.

The following Lieutenants were detailed from different regiments, and formed the signal corps of the expedition:

M. B. Bessey, W. F. Draper—Massachusetts Twenty-seventh.
W. F. Barrett, Luther Bradley—Massachusetts Twenty-seventh.
Thos. B. Marsh, W. H. Barker—New-York Fifty-first.
J. Lyman Van Buren, R. T. Gordon—New-York Fifty-third.
D. Jarjis, W. T. Barstow—Massachusetts Twenty-fourth.
Sandford B. Palmer, Samuel M. Smith—Connecticut Tenth.
Peter H. Niles, Anthony Laing—Massachusetts Twenty-third.
Geo. W. Warner, Frederick Schlachter—Connecticut Eleventh.
Chas. A. Breed, Marvin Wait—Connecticut Eighth.
J. C. Reed, J. G. Beaver—Pennsylvania Fifty-first.
J. W. Hopkins, J. H. Shumway—Massachusetts Twenty-first.

The Signal Corps went South on the schooner *Col. Slatterly.*

BRIDGE-FLOATS.

There have been constructed for this expedition 300 bridge-floats, or boats, for crossing rivers or creeks with the greatest rapidity. They are built in the shape of small scows, tapering somewhat toward each end, leaving the largest diameter in the centre. They are each 8 feet wide, and 32 feet long. They are anchored in the water two abreast, with pins projecting from the bulwarks of each, on which stringers are placed, and planks placed thereon, which form a substantial bridge, all the work of a few moments, on which infantry, cavalry and artillery can pass with ease and rapidity. The entire length of the bridge which can thus be formed is 5,440 feet, or about a mile. When the floats are wanted for any other point they can be taken out, put on wheels and axles made for the purpose, and drawn by horses. This bridge is of the same pattern as those used by the French in the war in Italy. Another pontoon train, of the regular India-rubber pattern, will also accompany the expedition, in charge of Mr. S. D. FIELD.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The military forces of the Expedition will be accompanied by a naval brigade, composed of sailors, who are to man the small boats and render assistance in landing troops. The brigade will be under command of Col. W. A. HOWARD, who is a person of great experience, having been for many years attached to both the navy and the revenue service. He was in the navy as midshipman while quite young, and won the esteem of his comrades. He left the service and entered the revenue marine, in which he continued for some time. During the Mexican war he was engaged in the conflict, and acquitted himself nobly. He was also engaged in the merchant service. After being some years out of the service, he again returned to it, and, before the present Expedition, stood in the rank of Captain in the revenue marine.

SHIP HOSPITAL.

The schooner *Recruit*, Capt. COGGESWELL, and *Scout*, Capt. LOONEY, have been detailed for service as the Division Hospital. They are fitted up with 440 berths, on two decks, under the spar deck. They will give ample accommodation to all the sick of the Division. The hospital is under the supervision of Dr. S. A. GREEN, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, assisted by Dr. DODGE, of the New-York Fifty-first, and Dr. TEMPLE, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts.

Dr. CHURCH, the Medical Director of the Burnside Expedition, conceived the idea of establishing hospital ships to be connected with the transport fleet, which has been successfully carried out. The hospital ships are placed in charge of a surgeon and three assistant surgeons, and the arrangements are made to conform to those of the best regulated hospitals. Each hospital ship is capable of accommodating 250 patients, with due regard to ventilation and cleanliness. The cooks, nurses and attendants are carefully selected. All the stores and medicines required in the hospital are placed on board the hospital ships. Every facility for the treatment of surgical cases is afforded. The number of hospital ships can be increased so as to meet the greatest emergency.

From the above details it will be seen how truly formidable is this Naval and Military Expedition under Gen. BURNSIDE, which has just effected a foothold on the soil of North Carolina. In the main, it was undoubtedly well devised, well planned and well got up. The casualties that have befallen two or three of the vessels were trifling in comparison with the vast force of the expedition; and, considering the terrific gale through which it passed, the only wonder is that they were no more and far greater. We have had our record of the regiments and of the gunboats and ships of the fleet in type since the expedition sailed, but have delayed their publication till now that it has operated, for fear the facts of the force should by some means fall into the hands of the enemy, and he thereby discover from the character of the ships where it was destined, and thus be enabled to prepare for its destruction.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

OUR PERRYVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

PERRYVILLE AS A MILITARY DEPOT—ITS PRESENT CONDITION—ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER SAWTELLE—MEN AND ANIMALS—TEAMS AND TEAMSTERS—IMMENSE CONSUMPTION OF FORAGE, ETC.—CAMPS, CHARACTERISTICS AND CASUALTIES—COMPLAINTS.

PERRYVILLE, Opposite HAVRE DE GRACE, Cecil County, Md., Monday, Jan. 27, 1862.

Among the many places of considerable importance in connection with the "war for the Union" is this little town, which, in the short space of four months, has increased its population by thousands, and its business in a still greater ratio. Situated immediately on the principal railway route between the great cities of the North and the National Capital, and having the additional advantage of unobstructed water communication through the Susquehannah and the Chesapeake Bay, besides being close to the terminus of an extensive chain of canals, the war had hardly commenced before Perryville was spoken of as the most safe and convenient place for the storehouse and *corral* of the Northern army, and on the 12th of August last a Government depot was established here under the immediate supervision and control of Capt. C. G. SAWTELLE.

Capt. SAWTELLE is a native of Maine, and only 27 years of age. But, though still young, he has an enviable record. He graduated at West Point in the class of 1854, and served west of the Mississippi River from 1854 to 1861, how well, may be conjectured from the fact that, on his return from California in July last, he was made Assistant Quartermaster, and immediately charged with the important duties of this station.

The only soldiers which have been here for a long time past, except those passing through by railroad, of which there are one or two regiments almost daily, are about 1,100 of the Fourteenth Regiment, and about 400 of the Eleventh Regiment, U. S. A., and these are in daily expectation of being ordered to the field.

The preparations for feeding the vast army of the North gives this place its importance. And how great and expensive these preparations are may be readily indicated by a very few figures. There have been brought to the *corrals*, or mule and horse pens, here, since August last, from 11,000 to 12,000 mules, and from 4,000 to 5,000 horses. There are at present in the pens, or in teams encamped in the neighborhood, training and awaiting marching orders, nearly 6,000 mules. Of the horses, perhaps one-fifth or one-fourth are still here; the rest have already been sent off for cavalry service, with the exception of a few retained for the use of officers, wagon-masters, and their assistants. The daily average of hay and straw consumed by the animals here may be set down, according to a rough estimate, at fifty tons, with oats and corn in proportion. Three-fourths of the mules brought here are young and unbroken, many of them wild as the wind, and vicious as only a mule can be.

The *modus operandi* of the mule breaking business may be thus briefly stated: The mules, to the number required for the day, are driven into a small, high-fenced inclosure, at one corner of which is a stock, or strong frame-work of timber, just wide enough and high enough to admit one animal at a time, and long enough to admit two or more; two or three negroes then rush into the pen with long poles, "gads," or goads, and by whipping, beating and bellowing, drive as many animals as required into the stock, or cage, where they are prevented from backing out, and separated from each other by strong bars put in cross-wise. Now it is that "the ball opens." The next business is to put on the harness, and the struggles of the frightened and maddened animal, at this stage, are often astonishingly and indescribably desperate; but after long tugging and toiling, piece by piece the strong halter and harness are at last all on; a rope is then fastened around the animal's girth, a longer one is fastened to the fetlock and, passed through that around the body, is held by one or more of the negroes aforesaid, when the word is given to clear the way and let the animal out into the field preparatory to being hitched to the wagon; thus let out, with one man fast hold of the halter and the others prepared to raise the hampered foot from the ground, leaving what was a quadruped only a *tri*-ped, if his violence required such a reduction of his pedal powers, the animal rears and plunges and throws himself, until at length he yields from exhaustion, and thus, one by one, the first four animals are "hitched up," a sturdy negro or the future driver mounts to the saddle on the near "body mule" or "shafter," and, with check rein in one hand, whip in the other, and an assistant with cudgel, hold of the bit of the near leader, off they go as best they can, pitching, rearing and tearing around the great inclosure or track prepared for this purpose. Sometimes the animals are up, sometimes down, sometimes half in the harness, sometimes out; sometimes over the tongue, sometimes under the wagon and sometimes all piled up and snarled up, one upon the other, and, perhaps, the driver underneath or on the top of all. Such is the first lesson, which lasts for two or three hours, when the team is gotten away to camp by some means or another, to rest in the harness till the next day, when the "breaking" continues, with many a ludicrous and many a dangerous predicament, in which men and mules are often hurt, very rarely, yet sometimes killed. The four animals being sufficiently broken, which they may be in three or four weeks, two more mules are added, or *inserted*, for they are always put between the "leaders" and the "shafters," and the team is full, and will soon be ready for marching orders. Twenty-five teams constitute a "train," which is commanded by a wagon-master and an assistant wagon-master; four "trains" or 100 teams constitute a "brigade," commanded by a brigade wagon-master, called for convenience and courtesy "brigadier," as the "wagon-masters" are called "captains." I bear my testimony to the conceded fact that many of the latter and some of the former who are, or have been here, are, in almost every respect, entirely unfit for the positions they hold. But incompetency here, as in the army or navy, must be accounted for in part by the suddenness of the emergency which has called the vast war machinery of the country into action. The teams once formed into brigades there is little to be done except to keep the camp and animals in order, so long as they remain here, which some of them have done for three or four months. But that is all changed now; and one of the best signs of the times here of late has been the pressing demand for brigades to be off for duty, showing better than anything else, that a vigorous prosecution of the war is thoroughly resolved upon.

A word in this connection to a class of the unemployed in your City and vicinity cannot be amiss. There is a constant demand for teamsters here; pay from $20 to $30 a month, and found. The fare from New-York to this place is only $5. Twenty teamsters could get broken teams here almost any day; and a resolute man would hardly hesitate to walk the whole distance in these times for such a job, if he could not raise the V to pay the fare. Teamsters here are employed by the month, and not enlisted for any long periods, as is the case with regimental teamsters. The teamster has his snug covered wagon to sleep in; every company has a large "swivel tent," with stove and plenty of fuel, besides a cooking and dining "shanty." Rations are abundant, and generally of good quality. There are men here of all professions and occupations, and from all parts of the world; and no happier fellows can be found than they, when congregated in their tents or wagons, after the day's work or sport is over. There is no end to song-singing, psalm-singing, and story-telling; and the statement of the case would not be complete should I omit to say that "whisky" is plenty, cheap and "nasty."

There has been, heretofore, some outcry about the use of the "sweat-box" and other punishments, but I am convinced that the complaints in this regard have been based upon very shallow foundation, with two or three exceptions; and, at the present time, teamsters and others have more freedom of action and less responsibility resting upon them than they would have in almost any other position.

This place is not without its "items" and startling events. Some time since there was a grand wedding and serenade in the Fourteenth Regiment. Then a sergeant of the guard deserted while on duty; his name is KEELER, of Connecticut. He was arrested in New-Haven, and brought back here a few days since, and is now confined in the guard-house, with a chain and ball to his ankle. It is thought he will be shot. The next sensation was produced by a wagon-master, known as "Doc. Heinrick," a Kentuckian, being shot dead in the street, in an altercation with a man who passes under the name of BROWN, and who kept a daguerreotype establishment here. BROWN is in prison, but will probably go clear on his trial. The last sensation was occasioned by a deserter of the Eleventh Regiment, who had forged his pass, attempting to shoot an officer of the Fourteenth, who intercepted him. There were six deserters in the party; the one who did the shooting, named FITZGIBBONS, is from Rhode Island; he and two of his comrades are in close quarters. FITZGIBBONS will hardly fare better than KEELER.

Rain and snow have been of daily occurrence for about two weeks past, with mud all the time, anywhere and everywhere, from two inches to two feet deep. The weather has been very severe upon the poor animals, and numbers have died almost daily, proving what is almost a proverb among those acquainted with the beast—that when a mule is down, he's dead.

J. F. C.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

RESULT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF AQUIA CREEK—THE REBELS WELL SCARED—THEY FORSAKE THEIR GUNS, AND TAKE TO THE BOMB-PROOF—CHAGRIN AT THE ESCAPE OF THE PENSACOLA, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

"All quiet along the Lower Potomac" has by repetition probably become almost as familiar a phrase to your readers as that once famous dispatch of DE SAUTY; and yet, now and then, little events occur which break the monotony of this pine-covered mud-hole, known to geographers as Charles County, and within the limits of which are encamped the three brigades of Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER'S Division.

About a week ago, a couple of negroes, servants of officers at the Aquia Creek rebel batteries, made good their escape of a foggy night, and, though pursued and fired at by their former masters, they arrived safely on board the United States gunboat *Resolute

Death, a battle all must fight, in which all *must be conquered*, then directed the minds of the men to God's promises, and the terms Repentance and Faith, by which Death would lose its sting, the grave its victory.

This morning, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, a party of 40 men from the Sixty-first, with 40 cavalry, went out on a scouting expedition as far as Fairfax, and returned this afternoon, bringing with them two Secessionists who had been acting as spies. They were brought into camp blindfolded and taken to Gen. SUMNER's headquarters. W.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—An address, entitled *Mistakes of Educated Men*, delivered at the Commencement of Pennsylvania College, in 1861, by JOHN S. HART, LL. D., is published by D. C. GARRIQUES, of Philadelphia. We are glad to see the second edition of this address before the public in so inviting a form. It abounds with sensible advice to students, and inculcates maxims, which, if practiced by young men in the walk of life, would save them from committing the mistakes into which so many educated men have fallen. Moreover, the address is entirely free from that pedantry and dictatory spirit which mar the usefulness of so many works of this kind. Dr. HART talks to his parish of young men as a father might—a good, sensible father, who didn't whine any.

—*The National School for the Soldier*, an elementary work on Military Tactics, in questions and answers, by Capt. W. W. VAN NESS, is published by CARLETON. This is a Military catechism in contradistinction to the one of the Church. The first question, instead of asking the pupil how many commandments there are, demands to know how many companies form a regiment. And so on to the end of the several chapters composing the book. It is a neat little work, and seems especially valuable at the present time.

—The admirers of very few clergymen would care to risk the reputation of their favorites by putting in permanent form prayers which they may have uttered extemporaneously in the course of their pulpit ministrations; but the friends of the late THEODORE PARKER venture the experiment. A little volume published by WALKER, WISE & Co., of Boston, contains forty of the petitions which he uttered while presiding over the "Fraternity" of that city. They are characterized by all the simplicity of style and singular earnestness and eloquence of expression which distinguished his studied discourses and lectures. The volume, which is issued from the Riverside Press, will be welcomed by those who sympathized with Mr. PARKER's peculiar theological views.

—*Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery* has so extended a reputation with the profession that a simple announcement of the issue of the forty-fourth part is all that seems necessary. Over 350 closely-printed pages present succinct summaries of all important articles which have appeared in other medical periodicals during the last six months, and a review of the proceedings of the different societies in Europe and America. Some idea of the extent of this digest may be formed from the fact that the general index of contents covers about ten closely printed pages. Mr. W. A. TOWNSEND publishes *Retrospect* at No. 39 Walker-street.

—The Ladies' Educational Union, which has its office at No. 5 Beekman-street, has undertaken the issue of a monthly called the *Volunteer*. The first number contains articles,—poetry and prose, original and selected,—adapted to interest volunteers whether in camp, in the field or on shipboard. A more extended experience will suggest to the editor in charge more effective methods of using the space at his command. The magazine, however, may be made to supply a great want, and as its profits, should there be any, are to be applied to furthering the objects of the Educational Union, which are to found a fund "to secure to the daughters of deceased or disabled soldiers, who may need such provision, the advantages of home, education, and the means of honorable self-support," it deserves a liberal and extended support.

—It never occurred to the eminent JOMONI or the ingenious but misguided Col. HARDEE, we apprehend, to put their military tactics into rhyme. To a later day belongs the merit of the manual thus made easy. *Rhymed Tactics*, by "Gov," is soon to be issued from the press of VAN NOSTRAND. Those who are anxious to learn how to handle their muskets in regular metre, can do so from this very ingenious little work. We expect shortly after its publication to see the plan thus initiated so generally adopted that all general orders will be written in iambics, proclamations in anapests, and minor military matters in dactyls and spondees. Blank cartridges will be wholly superseded by blank verse. The sentinel will demand the countersign in one stanza and the answer will be given in another. Our author deserves great credit for the ingenuity he has displayed in putting into verse a manual which would at first glance seem to defy the most persistent efforts of the rhymer. The book contains a number of illustrations representing some of the more difficult positions, in the figures of which portraits of several prominent officers of the New-York Volunteers may be recognized.

—A new Book of Worship, containing the services of the Unitarian Church with the vespers and hymns newly arranged, is published by JAMES MILLER. The scope and object of the work is thus set forth in the words of the preface. "It is sought to give a regular morning and evening service which shall duly combine freedom and order, or the variety with the spice, with the constancy which is the bread of life, and save us at once from the monotony of a wholly set ritual and the destruction of a wholly variable choice." That the work thus indicated has been performed by able and faithful hands, the initials attached to the preface are a sufficient guarantee.

The Broderick Will.

AN INJUNCTION ISSUED BY JUDGE HAGER.

Judge HAGER, of San Francisco, has issued an injunction in the Broderick Will case. The *Alta California* gives this summary of reasons for this action:

"The decision is not a final one. Judge HAGER does not decide that the will is forged. The injunction is not permanent. No testimony was taken in the case—in other words, nobody was sworn as a witness in the case, to be examined and cross-examined by both attorneys. A number of affidavits were presented, but in these the deponents speak *ex parte*—only one side. The opinion is granted not on a motion for a final injunction, but on a motion to show cause why the sale should not be restrained until the whole matter can be sifted to the bottom. At the close of his opinion the Judge says: 'It is due to all parties interested in the estate, or implicated in the alleged fraud—so wicked in the eye of the law, so abhorrent to every principle of justice and morality, and so destructive of the social and political ties that bind us together as citizens and men—that these serious charges should be investigated, that innocence may be proclaimed, or guilt exposed, and the honor of our State and public justice vindicated." He does not say that the charges are proved; he merely says they should be investigated, and, meantime, he restrains the sale, so that the State may lose nothing in case the charges should be sustained on a final trial.

The reasons why he thinks it probable that the will is forged are, that when told of his dangerous condition, after being shot, and urged to prepare for the worst, Mr. BRODERICK made no allusion to the will; that no will was found till long after his death; that though the theory of those presenting the will as genuine is, that the will was written and signed by the testator and witnesses at the same time and at the same place, yet one kind of ink is used in the body of the will, another in the signature of HOFF, and a third in the signature of BRODERICK; that the will is written as though the signature had been first on the page, and the body of the document put on afterward, with an evident crowding near the signature; and that there is no proper explanation of the time and manner in which the will was found. These facts raise "presumptions" in the mind of the Judge that the alleged will is invalid. If there is a fraud, WELLS must be considered an accessory, but his deposition cannot be overlooked.

In considering this case, we cannot forget the Almaden suit, which has occupied so important a place in the litigation and general history of California. In that case, too, grave charges of forgery were made. There were many suspicious circumstances. After hearing long and careful arguments, and giving the most deliberate consideration to the case, the two Federal Judges agreed that an injunction should issue. Judge MCALLISTER based his decision upon the fact the present owners of the mine could not swear, of their own knowledge, that the title papers are genuine. He thought that he had no business to consider the papers themselves, or the affidavits or testimony presented by the claimants. Judge HOFFMANN taking, it seems, a different view of the case, based his decision upon the testimony, and found there enough to justify grave doubts of genuineness of the title. The injunction was therefore issued, and for more than two years that magnificent property—very extravagantly estimated by the United States to be worth $35,000,000—was closed; and yet, when the final decision was rendered, the vindication was complete, and now scarcely a suspicion of forgery remains upon the public mind. So it may be in this case.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

OUR PADUCAH CORRESPONDENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF NATIONAL FORCES—PREPARATIONS FOR ACTIVE OPERATIONS, ETC.

PADUCAH, KY., Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

Since my last, dated from Smithland, there have been some changes made both at that place and this. In addition to the force then there, there have been added two companies of cavalry under Maj. THIELMAN, the Fifth Illinois Cavalry from Shawneetown, Ill., and some artillery for the fortifications, consisting principally of 24-pound howitzers on field carriages. Gen. L. WALLACE has also been sent up there and has taken command of the post, in place of Col LANMAN, of the Iowa Seventh. The force now at Smithland is amply sufficient for all defensive purposes, and would be strong enough to assume the offensive had they any transportation—a defect, by the way, which can easily be remedied, as the supply here at Paducah is of the most ample character.

The force at this point consists of two brigades, made up as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE, COL. MCARTHUR, COMMANDING.
Four regiments Illinois infantry.
Seven companies volunteer cavalry.
One battery.

SECOND BRIGADE, COL. M. L. SMITH, COMMANDING.
Five regiments infantry.
Two squadrons volunteer cavalry.
Two companies regular cavalry.
One battery.

The two brigades form a division commanded by Brig.-Gen. C. F. SMITH, a regular officer, and one against whom various irresponsible correspondents have lately been making charges of the most absurd and groundless character. It was charged that he refused to allow, or at least tried to prevent a mob of soldiers from hoisting the Stars and Stripes over a house in town, from which the occupants boldly flaunted the emblematic rag of rebeldom. From careful inquiry I am satisfied that no rebel flag ever was raised from the house in question, but that the whole thing arose from the fact that while some soldiers were passing, they discovered some little girls playing with some miniature secession flags. This trifling circumstance was exaggerated as it passed from mouth to mouth, until it finally assumed the shape and size of the huge thing it appeared in the columns of the Chicago *Tribune* and other kindred sheets.

Of course the *Tribune* promulgated its usual sapient editorial explanations which it has ready for any man who prefers making war constitutionally instead of devoting himself to nigger-stealing, viz.: That Gen. SMITH is a Secessionist at heart, and, of course, ought to be instantly removed and his place supplied by some one of the Lane or Jennison stripe. From conversations with many of his leading officers, I am satisfied that Gen. SMITH enjoys, to the fullest possible extent, their esteem and confidence, so much so that were the Administration to effect a change in the command of the division, it would not only be universally regretted, but regarded as a most unwise movement. Nobody anticipates that any such change will be made, yet the efforts that have been made to effect it by certain radical newspapers, are generally commented on here, by intelligent officers, with emphatic indignation. Gen. SMITH has at least done one good thing since he has been here, and that is that he packed off a score or two of newspaper correspondents—fellows, who, clothed in the mighty dignity of the Press, thought they might lie, clamor, vent their spleen, misrepresent, ventilate their own supreme ignorance, and raise the devil generally without being held to account. He made a "clean sweep," and since that the gallant old General sleeps well o' nights, and carries on his plans undisturbed.

Since the time of the exodus of the Knights of the Quill, one or two wandering scribes have ventured upon short expeditions into the forbidden ground, but in so doing they carefully gave Headquarters a "wide berth," and leave as soon as convenient. During his late expedition, the General, after much persuasion, at length unwillingly allowed one reporter to go along, but coupled with it the proviso that the reporter should at no time come within sight or cross his path.

Day before yesterday the troops here were paid off, and since that time there has been no end to fun of all sorts, among which may be included numberless arrests, fights and shooting affairs. A Color-Sergeant in an Indiana regiment got drunk, was arrested, and attempted to escape, during which he was shot and instantly killed by a member of the Provost-Marshal's guard. This is the worst case that has occurred—the others include black eyes and broken noses without number.

The strictest rules forbidding the sale of whisky have been established, and yet they are constantly being violated. Ingenious expedients are constantly being resorted to to sell the contraband without detection, and as fast as one is discovered, another is adopted. For some time past Major KUHN suspected that liquor was being brought over in a skiff from an island in the middle of the Ohio. A guard was detailed, who visited the boat, made the most minute search, and always found nothing. The Major was sure that the boat brought over whisky, yet it never could be found, and the thing seemed inexplicable. Finally, one day when the boat made its usual landing, the guard pulled it entirely out of the water, and discovered, screwed to the bottom of the boat, a keg of whisky. The fellows would land, tie up the boat and, after the guard had left, would return, haul out the boat, detach the liquor and leave.

Another time he became assured that whisky was sold at a certain private house which was repeatedly visited and searched without success. The only occupant of the house was an elderly woman, who invariably indignantly denied the existence of any such article on the premises, and was loud in her denunciations of the successive searches and their insulting character to a solitary woman. Latterly, the Major gave the house another search from roof to cellar, and as before found nothing—not even the fragrance of the article he sought for. As he was leaving, he turned to the old lady, who sat sewing, and snuffling with indignation, and assured her that he was satisfied there was liquor in the house, and in order to unravel the mystery, he should leave two soldiers there, with orders to stand constantly by her and never leave her for a single instant till she revealed its hiding-place.

For three hours the old lady never moved from her chair, while the two soldiers stood by her and listened coolly to her as she cried, swore and protested by turns. Human endurance has its limits, and so in the case of the old woman, for after declaring, for the hundredth time, that there was not, nor ever had been, a drop of whisky in the house, she suddenly bolted from the room, revealing as she did so the mystery—a big jug of "Old Rye," that had been snugly concealed beneath her ample hoops.

A half dozen other similar dodges have been discovered by the indefatigable Major, and yet there seems no end to the new ones immediately invented. In spite of everything, the soldiers generally have all the liquor they want, and, in consequence, the streets are more or less disturbed by drunken broils, or squads of reeling, boisterous privates.

Among other regiments here is that of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, commanded by the somewhat celebrated Hon. DANIEL STUART, of Chicago. His command is composed of first-class men, who almost idolize their Colonel, and whose equipments are among the best and most plentiful in the service, except in the line of guns. They all have the Prussian musket, and in almost every case they have to be snapped from twice to forty times before they will explode, and when they do finally "go off," their charge is quite as liable to come out at the breech as at the muzzle. Rather than go into action with such arms, Col. STUART, and every other commissioned officer in his regiment, would resign; nor could any one blame them for so doing. Yesterday an order from Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS was received here, ordering the Band connected with the Fifty-fifth to be mustered out of service. The operation was most unmistakably a mean one. The instruments for the band were purchased from the private purse of the Colonel, and a large portion of the salary of some of the leaders was paid out of the same source.

Through the efforts of a member of the Band named HILL, Congressman KELLOGG, of Illinois, was induced to interfere and procure from Gen. THOMAS the order to disband them. HILL was from the same place as KELLOGG, and wrote to him that it was the unanimous wish to have the Band mustered out, and upon this representation, without investigation, the order was issued. HILL's jealousy arose from the fact that a new leader had been appointed to the place of the original one. HILL finally deserted from the command at Cape Girardeau, and has not since been heard from. The Band was the finest in the Western Department, and has thus far cost Col. STUART and his officers about $2,000.

I mention the thing not so much on account of its possessing any great interest to the public at large, but for the purpose of showing how affairs are conducted in occasional cases.

Several deserters have arrived here lately from Columbus and other rebel points. They bring nothing of particular importance not already known. One stated that the force at Columbus does not exceed 20,000 men, but others generally put it at a higher figure. Late accounts from the South state that at the late visit of the *Lexington* to Fort Henry, one of the shells fell into the works, another passed between the smoke-stacks of a steamer and exploded at her bows, while a third passed completely over the works and burst some distance beyond. No movement has as yet been commenced in the direction of Fort Henry, but no one doubts that something will be done in that section ere long. Fort Henry once reduced, the bridge on the Memphis and Nashville Railroad, ten miles above the fort, will be in our possession, and thus one of the most important lines of rebel communication completely cut off. GALWAY.

P. S.—From all indications there will soon be an advance. The troops, with the exception of the Fortieth and Fifty-fifth Illinois, are under marching orders and are required to be ready to leave at an hour's notice. Three additional gunboats have arrived, and we shall leave by to-morrow or next day at furthest. I am quite confident that my next will give you the details of an important movement up the Tennessee River.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM GEN. NEGLEY.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* is permitted to publish a private letter from Gen. NEGLEY, now in the Nationa, advance on Green River. It is dated Camp Wood, Feb. 3., and says:

"The remains of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER and Lieut. BAILLIE PEYTON were embalmed here, and delivered 'per' flag of truce to Gen. HINDMAN. I had the pleasure of being one of the escort. We left early in the morning, taking the Glasgow road, (the turnpike to Horse Cave being obstructed by fallen trees.) Upon reaching Horse Cave, some eight miles to the front, we came in sight of the rebel pickets, who, not seeing the 'flag,' fled as fast as they could ride. We had to ride three miles further before we could get them to stop, when we had a parley with Capt. COOK, Texan Rangers, of the picket. We rode forward to 'Woodland Hotel,' kept by Mr. RITNER, a Union man, who has felt the thieving propensities of the rebel crew to a painful extent.

Here we took dinner, and awaited for the arrival of Gen. HINDMAN, who soon came, accompanied with a large escort. We met, with a stiff cordiality, and went into the house, where glasses and wine were passed round, creating quite a sociability with some of the party. The mere looker-on could not observe in the apparent friendly union, the deadly hate which burned in some bosoms. I had a long conversation with Col. HAWTHORNE, Colonel of the Second Arkansas, a fine-looking officer, born in Alabama, and educated at Yale College, but faithful to Southern principles. He was the only officer with force of character I met in the party. Our conversation was general, but very guarded—occasionally bitterly sarcastic. When we parted we promised and 'hoped' we would meet again, with a deep meaning. Gen. HINDMAN is rather below medium height, with an awkward walk, and a full face with but little expression. He wears his hair long, waving on his shoulders. I would judge him better fitted for the *boudoir*, or a pot-house politician, than for the camp. The dress of all the officers was shabby and unofficial looking. Some few had a profusion of gold lace.

By-the-way, I must not forget to tell you of a singular surprise to myself. I was looking over a pile of rebel officers' photographs which I found in a card basket, on the parlor table. There were perhaps two dozen pictures of all the notorious rascals of the South. I examined each with care, in hopes of recognizing the living types, if I should by chance meet them. I came to the last picture. Whose should it be but myself! Judge my astonishment. I first supposed it meant no good to me, but upon turning to the back to see where it was made, I noticed a few lines in pencil highly complimentary. The lines were written by a lady; I can only suppose by one of the Miss RITNERS, but before I could make any inquiries, the order came 'to march.' We turned toward home rather pleased with our visit.

Before I left I plucked a bright crocus and rose leaf, which I found growing in the little family graveyard, behind the house. I send them pressed to you as a souvenir of the sunny South. Strange as it may appear to you, nature wore a different appearance at Woodland to what it does on these bleak, desolate hills. There the peach-trees were budding, the young lambs feeding on broad clover-leaves, the sweet Johnny-jump-up was blooming freely in the yards, the broad fields of grain seemed like emerald lakes in the distance—yet there was a deep silence everywhere. The busy hum of peaceful industry was no longer to be heard. The stormy clouds of civil war have darkened the brightest hopes of this favored people.

I will not attempt to speculate upon the future movements of the army. Newspaper correspondents give you plenty of that. Suffice to say, we are now ready, and wait impatiently for better weather and a concerted movement. I have watched the programme patiently, and have been able to guess some of the issues now past. I think I can see the direction of the advance. If faithfully sustained, Bowling Green will be the most disastrous trap the rebels have yet fallen into."

GEN. THOMAS' DIVISION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

SOMERSET, Jan. 7.

From officers arrived this morning from Mill Springs, I learn that news has been brought to that point by Union people living on the road through Monticello and Albany, to Tennessee, of the prevalence of an intense panic among the secession sympathizers on both sides of the State line. Hundreds of families have turned off toward the interior of Tennessee, since the running passage of the remnants of Gen. CRITTENDEN's army, with all their movable property, inclusive of their human chattels. Some jumped on their horses and rode off with just what they wore on their bodies, so great was the fright produced by the exaggerated accounts of the rebel stampeders of the strength and fury of their imaginary pursuers.

CRITTENDEN managed to keep together but little over 2,000 men, about two-thirds of whom are armed, but destitute of everything else, and hence in the most deplorable plight. Those of his troops enlisted in East and Middle Tennessee mostly made the quickest possible tracks for their several homes, after throwing away everything in the shape of arms, accoutrements, &c. The Union men in Vinton and Fentress counties, Tenn., are reported to have had much sport in chasing the deserting secession soldiery through their several neighborhoods. There can be no doubt that, had a pursuit been practicable, and had our forces been properly supplied with the necessary provisions, fodder, ammunition, &c., Gen. THOMAS' Division might now be on the right bank of the Cumberland, opposite Nashville.

Gen. CARTER's Brigade is being pushed on in the direction of Barbourville with the greatest possible energy. But with all the burning, accelerating desire of the East Tennesseeans in his command to free their homes from secession rule, but slow progress can be made by them, owing to the indescribable condition of the roads leading toward the Cumberland Gap. The roads about here are about as bad as the worst enemy of the Union could wish them to be; but those to London and Barbourville are said to be worse. The troops move forward with tolerable rapidity, but it is found almost impossible to work the baggage and provision trains through. The Sixteenth Ohio on its first day's march got several miles ahead of its wagons, and hence had to camp at night without shelter in an open field, exposed to a pouring rain. I do not believe that the brigade will be able to advance much further south than London until the weather and roads improve.

The other brigades composing Gen. THOMAS' Division are unavoidably condemned to a state of absolute idleness. Confined to their tents by the mud and rain, it is not to be wondered that the spirits of the soldiers are drooping. They all fret fearfully under the intolerable ennui from which they suffer, and are in anything but amiable moods.

The Thirty-fifth is now the only regiment of infantry stationed here. STANDART's and KINNEY's Batteries are also still here. The Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota are a few miles southeast of the town, and Gen. SCHOEPF's Brigade is stationed about Waitsboro', on this side of the Cumberland. Col. MASON's Brigade occupies its old position.

Capt. EVERETT, Gen. SCHOEPF's Assistant Adjutant-General, has, at his own request, been retired of his staff duties. His state of health compelled his retirement.

One of the rebel prisoners called on Gen. THOMAS the other day, for the return of a slave found in the fortifications. Gen. THOMAS very properly declined to comply with his request. The rebel based his demand on the presumption, as he said, that private property was not liable to forfeiture by rules of war. In face of the fact that the Confederates, under the sequestration act of their Congress, have been confiscating all Summer every kind of property of loyal citizens, the argument must appear decidedly cool, to say the least.

To-morrow, or the day after, the prisoners taken during or after the late battle will be sent to Louisville under an escort commanded by Major BOYINGTON, of the Thirty-fifth Ohio. The statement of the Louisville *Journal* that from six to seven hundred prisoners were altogether taken is an exaggeration. Only about one hundred and forty have been reported at headquarters so far. It is fortunate that no more are on our hands at present. We can hardly receive supplies enough to feed our own troops. Those that ran from Northern bayonets at Logan's Cross-roads for sixty miles without stopping, will never expose their precious bodies again in battle, and this escape, while it rather injures than benefits the enemy by the exhibition of their running capacities in the South, saves us the expense of feeding them.

I took a peep, the other day, at the specimens of Southern chivalry, that preferred captivity to death at the hands of the "Abolition Yankees." A more ragged, squalid, ignorant, brutish collection of humanity could not be found even in the Russian army. Talk of Northern mud-sills—why the very dregs of Northern society would compare well with these miserable champions of Slavery. I think the best policy our Government could adopt to cure England and France of their secession sympathies, would be to send a ship-load of these Southrons across the ocean for exhibition in London and Paris.

A large drove of captured horses and mules was sent to Lebanon to-day, in charge of some companies of WOLFORD's Cavalry.

FROM BOWLING GREEN.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

LEBANON, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

A gentleman passed through this place yesterday direct from Bowling Green. He has been a resident of that place for about a year. His opportunities for knowing the state of things there were good, and the most implicit confidence may be placed in his statements. As to the number and condition of the forces at Bowling Green, he says: There are now not more than 25,000 men there. These were variously armed and equipped; some had Belgian guns, a great many the old flint-lock musket, Mississippi rifles, shot guns, the common rifle, &c. The cavalry were armed with double-barreled shot guns and holster pistols. These 25,000 include all at or near Bowling Green. Generals BUCKNER and FLOYD left Bowling Green last Saturday, with about 15,000 men, for Nashville and Paris, Tenn., making in all 40,000 men under Gen. HARDEE, who has the chief command, JOHNSTON having been superseded in the command. The supposition is that BUCKNER was sent to checkmate Gen. THOMAS in his advance into Tennessee.

The army has been considerably reduced of late, and the sixty days' men have all left, and a great many of the six months' men. The famous regiment of "Texas Rangers" has been demoralized and nearly disorganized since the death of Col. TERRY. A great many have died, and others have gone home. Only 300 of them are left.

BUCKNER has never had any Indians, except some half-breeds. There are a few negroes among the Texan Rangers. The First Louisiana Regiment (if I am not mistaken as to the number of the regiment) is made up of Creoles, who look a great deal like Indians or negroes. My informant says that about 15,000 have died. The graveyard and vacant lots around the town have been filled with their dead. As high as 600 died in one week. The dead bodies are tumbled into boxes—three or four in one box—and multitudes are buried without even that much ceremony. This young man thinks there never has been so favorable a time for making an attack upon them as at present. True, they are pretty strongly fortified; but he says their guns are all small—that he saw the largest of them put aboard the cars and sent down towards Clarksville or Columbus. The number of their fortifications is five, commanding the approaches to the town in all directions. College Hill is most strongly fortified. It rises to the east of Bowling Green in the shape of a cone, about 150 feet high. Long poles are laid lengthwise down the hill, and others are laid across, connecting them at the lower end, making pens, which are filled up with stones.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE is at MUERELL's, nine miles this side of Bowling Green. The railroad bridge there is charged with powder ready for the match. If the rebels forced to retreat from Bowling Green it is confidently expected that they will set fire to the town.

COL. GARFIELD'S DIVISION.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes under date of Paintville, Feb. 1:

"Since the battle, nothing exciting has occurred, except an expedition of our cavalry to Piketon. One company of them suddenly turned up in that town, about a week ago, and in the wild attempts of the secesh to escape, succeeded in capturing quite a number, among them a certain Judge SOMERS, quite an influential citizen. The Judge, not being satisfied with his *prospects*, attempted to escape from his captors, and was shot. His son, by way of vengeance, has organized a band of 'bushwhackers,' and commenced driving away loyal families, compelling Col. GARFIELD to send a considerable force for their protection, so that our troops are now in possession of Piketon. How much further into the woods we may have to advance, is uncertain, but Paintville and Piketon are far enough for us."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 11, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81. Con	90	
6,000	U. S. 6s, '71..Cou	80	
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. 1879	80¾	
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	44¾	
5,000	N. C. State 6s	68	
2,000	Missouri St. 6's	41¾	
1,000	do	41¾	
24,000	do	41¾	
2,500	Cal. State 7s	81¾	
8,000	N. Y. Central 6s	96	
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	103	
1,000	N.Y.C.7s '76C.B	105	
5,000	E.R. 4th m. b.	b15 82¾	
15,000	do	82	
5,000	do	b15 82¾	
5,000	do	82¾	
8,000	Hud. R.R. 1st m	106	
2,000	Hud. R. S.F. Bs.	102	
5,000	Hud. R. 3d m. Bs.	86	
1,000	Mich. S. S. F. Bs.	85¾	
4,000	do	85¾	
5,000	do	85	
3,000	Ill. C. R. Bonds.	92¾	
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	100	
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d m. b.	99	
140,000	Am. Gold	b3. 104	
80,000	do	b30. 104¼	
10,000	do	b20. 104	
42,000	do	103¾	
18,000	do	b10. 104	
5	Am. Ex. Bank	78½	
50	Canton Company	12	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b10 98½	
100	do	98¾	
720	do	98¾	
100	do	s30 99	
155	do	99¾	
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	c 80¾	
750	do	opg 80¾	
800	do	s30 80¾	
100	do	s10 80¾	
700	do	p.&c. 80¾	
100	do	s10 80¾	
467	do	p.&c. 80¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	90	
3,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	89¾	
2,000	do.	90	
1,000	U. S. 6s '68. Cou.	90	
2,000	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.		
	W. Ln. ⅛ yearly	87⅜	
1,000	Tre. 7 3-10 p.c. Nts	98½	
10,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	44¾	
1,000	do	44¾	
4,000	Missouri St. 6s	41¾	
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs	82½	
1,000	Terre H. & A. 1 m.	90	
1,000	Clve. & Tl. S. F. B.	83	
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	85	
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	78	
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	44	
4,000	Det., M. & Tol. Bs.	78	
17,500	American Gold	104	
60,000	do	b30. 104½	
10	Farmers' Ln. & T. Co.	125	
25	Pacific M. S. Co	99¾	
200	Erie R.	b15 34¾	
100	do	b30 34¾	
50	do	34¾	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 89¾	
50	Erie R. Pref.	s10 57¾	
150	do	57¾	
200	do	s30 57¾	
50	Harlem Railroad	12¾	
50	Harlem R. Pref.	30	
150	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 50	
40	do	50¼	
50	do	50⅜	
50	do	s10 50⅜	
50	do	b30 51	
50	Panama Railroad	113¾	
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	50	
200	Clevd. & Tol. R.	s30 42	
200	do	b30 42¾	
300	do	42	
100	do	s10 42	
50	Chic. & Rock Id. R.	83	
	do	b10 83	
25	do	82¾	
50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	60	

TUESDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

The Foreign advices in the morning papers were favorably construed on the Stock Exchange, and prices immediately improved on the opening of the dealings ¼@1 ₱ cent., as compared with the sales of Monday afternoon. The declaration of neutralty by the Emperor of the French, is received with much satisfaction; and being so directly contrary to the rumors of yesterday, its influence on the buyers of Stocks was quite palpable and decided. At the same time the advices from the Burnside Expedition added to the general good feeling of the Street. A large business was done at the early Board of the Stock Exchange, at the average advance above noted; and to these, and the Second Board sales, were added some considerable transactions late in the afternoon, at full rates for Cleveland and Toledo, New-York Central, &c. At the last hour, the following quotations were current:

Central	80¾	Mich. Southern	21¾
Erie	34⅜	Mich. Guaranteed	41
Erie Preferred	57¾	Pacific	99
Mich. Central	50¾	Panama	113½
Rock Island	53	Missouris	41¾
Illinois Central	56½	United States 6s, '81	90
Toledo	42½	Galena	66¾

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	8½	Broadway	119
Manhattan	116	Ocean	65
Mechanics'	90	Mercantile	95
Union	84¼	American Exchange	78
Phœnix	85	Hanover	60
National	86	Metropolitan	86
Merchants' Excha'ge	72	Continental	71
Leather Manufac'rs.	120	St. Nicholas	75
State of New-York	74	Marine	90
Commerce	77	Park	92

The Railway Mortgages fully recovered the weaker bids of yesterday, and the following rates were offered to-day:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	96	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	85
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	103	Pac. R. 7 ₱ c. guar. by Mo.	37
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	104	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	92¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s. conv.	106	T. H. & Alt'n 1sts 7 ₱ c.	88
Erie firsts, '68	106¾	T. H. & Alt'n 2ds, 8 ₱ c.	40
Erie seconds, '79	103¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	48
Erie thirds, '83	95	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	41¾
Erie fourths, '80	83¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	13¾
Erie fifths, '88	74	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31¼
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	77¾	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	106
Hudson firsts, '69	106	New-Jersey C. seconds	102¾
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	101¼	Gal. & Chi. firsts	100
Hudson thirds, '75	85	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98¾
Hudson convert, '67	75	Chi. & R. I. firsts	98
Harlem firsts, '69-73	100¼	L. E. & Wabash firsts	74
Harlem seconds, '64	93	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds.	43
Harlem thirds, '68	72	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	109
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., '69-72	90	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	95
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82,	99¾	Lack. & Western bonds	95
C'l'd, Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts.	97¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	83
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts,	89¾	Mil. & P. du C. firsts, prf.	72½
Mich So. Ass'ed Bonds.	67	Mil. & P. du C. 2ds. pref.	50
Northern Ind. firsts	88		

The sales of Gold to-day were large at 104 ₱ cent., the last rate of Monday, but above this figure the cash transactions were unimportant The Exchange on London was less firm than yesterday at 114½@115 ₱ cent. The foreign news to the 31st ult., by the Portland steamer, is not with out its good influence upon our standard Banking firms, as removing the apprehension of immediate intervention on the part of France and England in American affairs. Indeed, the feeling is pretty general on the Street that, in the course of a very few months, in the absence of all foreign interference, our Government will be able to bring the rebellion to a close. The blows of the army and navy are now falling thick and heavy upon the States in insurrection, and there is no good reason to doubt that the whole country will soon be able to appreciate the power and resources of the Government to arrest this high career of treason to the Union and the Constitution.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 11, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,404,754	$2,664,873	$2,144,476
Previously reported	7,378,490	13,432,094	13,199,800
Since Jan. 1	$8,783,244	$16,096,967	$15,344,276

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held yesterday, it was resolved to call another installment of $5 ₱ share, making 90 ₱ cent. paid up. The resolutions are:

Resolved, That an assessment of $5 per share upon the scrip shares of the capital stock of the Company be and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City; and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 10th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

The Pacific Mail Company have declared their quarterly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., to be paid to the shareholders on the 20th inst. We learn, unofficially, that the net profits of the three months really exceed twice the sum to be divided; leaving for the May quarter a surplus which would insure another 5 ₱ cent. dividend, even if the regular business and Government charters of the Company should fall off, which there is no expectation they will do.

The traffic of the Cleveland and Toledo Road is rapidly advancing, and for the first week in February shows the following result compared with last season:

First week, 1862	$24,620
First week, 1861	18,054
Increase	$6,566

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway earned the fourth week in January:

For Passengers	$2,072 86
For Freight	19,100 28
For Mails and Rent

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WERNER—PERFECTION.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE IRISH HEIRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SERIOUS FAMILY—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Senate Finance Committee, it is understood, will report the Treasury Note bill to that body to-day, with sundry amendments, not, however, affecting the legal tender clause, which will be retained.

The hints which have reached us, for the last few days, from the rebels, regarding the operations of the Burnside Expedition at Roanoke Island, have prepared us for the announcement that our forces have achieved a victory. Particulars are yet lacking, but enough has reached us to warrant us in the belief that the success of Gen. BURNSIDE has been most complete. The fighting appears to have continued during three days, commencing on Friday, and concluding on Sunday afternoon, at which time our troops landed on the island, and took possession of the rebel batteries. On Saturday the rebel "Commodore" LYNCH went to the assistance of WISE, who commanded the rebel land forces, and engaged our gunboats with his "Mosquito" flotilla. The result, according to the latest dispatches, was, that two of his gunboats were captured, two or three of them sunk, and the rest scattered. The full extent of our success will not be known until we receive dispatches direct from the expedition; but there is little doubt that a large number of prisoners were captured, as the rebel forces there had been recently reinforced, and there was hardly a way for them to escape. The people of Norfolk are represented to be in a great panic, in consequence of this new rebel defeat.

Our advices from Tennessee are of an exciting character. Gen. GRANT, at last accounts, had surrounded Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, with seven batteries of artillery, and the fort was to be attacked yesterday or to-day, unless it surrendered. There were reported to be eight thousand rebels there, under command of PILLOW, and a desperate resistance was expected. Meantime, however, Gen. GRANT has been largely reinforced from Cairo, Paducah and other points, and with the help of the gunboats, will no doubt make as short work of Fort Donelson as was made of Fort Henry. The gunboat expedition, which went up the Tennessee after the victory at Fort Henry, has returned, after capturing a new rebel gunboat, and destroying all the other rebel boats on the river as far up as Florence, Ala. Action is evidently the motto of Gen. HALLECK and Commodore FOOTE.

We have a rumor this morning that the rebels have evacuated Bowling Green, Ky., and are falling back on Nashville, Tenn.

The Secretary of War proposes to have swift communication with Port Royal, Hatteras Inlet, Roanoke Island, and all other points on the rebel coast occupied by our forces, and to this end has advertised for proposals for doing a dispatch business by means of swift steam packets. Proposals will be received by telegraph for four days. This is an important movement, and will go far to satisfy the public craving for early intelligence.

There were rumors afloat in Wheeling, on Saturday and Sunday, as to the movements of our troops in the vicinity of Romney. It was said that a considerable number of the enemy were surrounded at Blue's Gap and would certainly be taken. It is certain that a general advance has been made by our troops from Patterson's Creek, New Creek and other points, but whether it was to get out of the mud or engage the enemy in battle is unknown to the public.

The Washington *Star* of Monday, commenting on Gen. STONE'S arrest, says: "We have satisfied ourself that the charges against Gen. STONE do *not* emanate from, or come through a Congressional Committee, but are the result of the convictions of Gen. MCCLELLAN, after a careful survey of all the facts involved, that it is due equally to the public interest and the accused himself, that the various accusations against him should be formally investigated by a Court-martial. Should that tribunal acquit him honorably, we scarcely need add none will be more rejoiced than the Commander-in-Chief."

A new pontoon train has just been completed, and is now encamped near the Arsenal at Washington. It consists of a number of large flatboats rigged with wheels under them, so they can be transported rapidly and securely, and an immense amount of timber and planks upon trains of wagons built expressly for that purpose. This is independent of the train of Col. MCLEOD MURPHY, which is made of India-rubber boats and filled with wind. There are also at the Arsenal over 200 pieces of light artillery, all of which are ready for the field, and are held as part of the reserve, in case anything should happen to the 400 now in the army of the Potomac.

Gov. ANDREW arrived in Boston Saturday night, after a stay of about ten days in Washington, during which time he has been engaged in completing arrangements for a system of coast defences for Massachusetts. It is understood also that the War Department has announced that all volunteer regiments will be organized by the Governors of the respective States, and that, in accordance with this understanding, Gov. ANDREW will complete the organization of the Eastern and Western Bay State regiments, raised in Massachusetts under the orders of Gen. BUTLER.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, urging the immediate passage of the Treasury Note bill, was presented. A petition, signed by 25,315 persons, in favor of homœopathic practice in the army, was also presented, with several others of lesser importance. A petition from citizens of Philadelphia, similar to that presented by Mr. CRITTENDEN in the House, praying for the observance of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, was presented by Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and a resolution to carry out the suggestions of the petition was passed. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a series of resolutions declaratory of the relations of the Government with certain States, which were laid on the table, 21 to 15. They advocated emancipation as a war measure. A bill to authorize the banks of the District of Columbia to issue small notes, was referred. The Fortification bill was taken up and debated until the Senate found itself without a quorum, when it adjourned. During the proceedings, Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, gave notice that he should call up the Treasury Note bill to-day, and press it to a speedy passage.

In the House, a resolution relative to the confinement of soldiers in the slave-pen at Alexandria, in which, on Friday night, a man was frozen to death, was sought to be introduced by Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, but a single objection carried it over until to-day. A bill to establish a Department of Agriculture was reported, but not acted upon. A resolution offered by Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, directing the War Committee to inquire into the report that the rebels down the Potomac are in possession of the National countersign sometimes before our own officers, was adopted. Consideration of the SEGAR election case was then resumed, and the House finally, after listening to several speeches for and against, decided that he is not entitled to represent the people of the Hampton District of Virginia in Congress. The Senate's amendment to the bill authorizing the construction of twenty iron-clad gunboats was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our news package by the *Jura* reached us at a late hour last night, and we give, elsewhere a few extracts of the most immediate importance, including Earl RUSSELL'S reply to the legal points in Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch on the *Trent* affair, and the communication of Lord LYONS to the British Government on the stone blockade.

In the State Senate, yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills defining the powers and duties of Boards of Supervisors, to amend the excise laws of 1857, and to repeal the act opening Union-street, Brooklyn. The Assembly was principally engaged in the consideration of a bill to reimburse WILLIAM MONTEATH for canal damages.

The steamer *Northern Light*, which sailed for Aspinwall yesterday, took out a heavy freight, and many passengers. Inspector LEONARD, and a platoon of policemen, were on the pier, for the purpose of examining passports and preserving order.

A Montreal paper states that a letter posted in New-York, addressed to the Cashier of the Banque du Peuple, in Montreal, and containing $5,000 in South Carolina bonds, has been taken from the Canadian mail, *en route*, opened, and the contents taken possession of by the Federal Government, on the ground that the bonds are the property of an American gentleman residing in Montreal, disaffected to the Federal Government.

The land required for the new fort at the entrance of the Kennebec River, Maine, has been appraised by the County Commissioner of Sagadahoc, at the aggregate sum of $7,900. The principal claimant gets by this award $7,500 for the same premises for which the previous Administration agreed to pay $15,000.

Gen. KEARNEY, in command of the New-Jersey Brigade, recently constructed in his camp, at his own expense, a number of ovens, in which the men have baked their bread, taking flour from the Government as rations. The saving to the four regiments, by this arrangement, during the last four months, has been $3,436, which sum was divided among them a few days since.

Lieut.-Col. MAYNARDIER has published a long card, defending himself from the charges of complicity with FLOYD, in the consummation of his schemes for arming the South. He endeavors to show that he acted entirely in accordance with the regulations.

Dr. D. C. PETERS, in charge of the prisoners at Fort Warren, has been ordered to report at Fort Pickens. He was taken a prisoner with our troops in Texas, nearly a year since, and was released on parole. Recently he has been exchanged.

We have already noticed the case of private RAILTON, of the Nineteenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, convicted by a Court-martial of desertion, and sentenced to two years' hard labor in the United States Penitentiary, in the District of Columbia. This sentence was revoked, on the ground that RAILTON was sworn in for only three months. Gen. MCCLELLAN has affirmed the finding of the Court-martial, and ordered the surrender of the soldier to the civil authorities of the District.

Mr. CHARLES GOULD read an interesting paper before the Geographical and Statistical Society, last evening, on the question of the financial difficulties of the Government. He advanced an elaborate argument in favor of the establishment of a National Bank, and laid down the principles upon which, he argued, such an institution could be safely conducted.

In the action against the alleged proprietors of "Volks' Garten," for giving theatrical performances without a license, the jury found for the plaintiffs—the House of Refuge—for the penalty of $500. The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and tried before Justice MONELL in the Superior Court. In an action by the Union India-rubber Company against the City to restrain the collection of taxes upon the personal property of the plaintiffs for 1855, the Court gave judgment for the defendants upon a demurrer interposed to the complaint. The matter was before Justice CLERKE at the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

The Stock Market was quite buoyant yesterday at a recovery of 1 ₱ cent. in prices. The French Emperor's speech on the American difficulty, and the news from Roanoke, gave this impetus to the market. Exchange, 114½@115; Gold, 104@104¾ ₱ cent.

Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn favored buyers, yesterday, yet the sales of each were limited. Provisions were more freely offered, at former rates, and a good inquiry prevailed for hog products. Groceries, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Fruit, Hemp, Candles, Chemicals, Seeds, Spices and Foreign Liquors were inactive. Cotton was dull and heavy; a sale of 200 bales Middling Uplands, deliverable, at the option of the seller, up to the 1st of March, was reported, at 24c. ₱ lb. Kentucky Tobacco was more sought after. Whisky was depressed, and a shade cheaper. The freight market was somewhat brisker, but rates tended downward.

"IN THE REAR."—Our military authorities have for a long time been promising that, at this, that, or the other point they were about to take the rebels "in the rear." But, so far, not very much has been done in that line. At one point, however, second only in importance to Manassas—if, indeed, in regard to the great results of the war, it be not far more important than that stronghold—we have now fairly got in the rebel rear, and, if appearances do not deceive, are likely soon to "take" them in that uncomfortable spot for an assault. It can hardly be doubted that the main purpose of the operations on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and the seizure of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, is to get in the rear of Bowling Green, with a force as strong as that now in its front, and, by advancing upon it simultaneously from both directions, bring on a general engagement with the rebels there stationed. It is probable that Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON (commanding at Bowling Green) has, with his recent reinforcements, an army of not less than fifty thousand rebels. In his front, at Munfordsville, Gen. BUELL has a loyal army of at least equal numbers. In his rear, near those points where the railroad crosses the rivers just mentioned, there is now a Union army (not to mention the navy) at least half as strong as JOHNSTON'S, and reinforcements are continually going forward to its support from Cairo and St. Louis, which will soon raise it to 50,000 men. The railroad leads them directly up to Bowling Green, as the Louisville and Nashville Railroad leads BUELL'S main body directly to the same point; and if both of these sections of railroad should have been destroyed by the rebels, there are, from both directions, turnpike roads leading to the same point; and if the railroad bridge over the Cumberland at Clarksville should be blown up, Gen. HALLECK'S steamboats will soon bridge the stream. JOHNSTON will then have but two courses before him—to come out and give battle to one or both of our armies, or to retire from Kentucky and retreat upon Nashville. It will be impossible for him to remain any longer in his present position. We wait anxiously for the result of this "rear" movement.

Burnside at Roanoke Island—Norfolk Threatened.

We have now news enough from Southern sources to infer that BURNSIDE has achieved a complete success, and that the rebels have suffered a severe defeat by land and by water. With Norfolk in a panic, as is reported from Fortress Monroe, we can hardly expect to receive a composed or consistent account of the affair, even if there were the disposition to give it, and we shall probably have to await a dispatch-boat by way of Hatteras for detailed intelligence. For the information that we have, we, in common with other journals, are indebted to the enterprise of the Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and it establishes, beyond a doubt, that Roanoke Island is in the possession of our forces, after a three days' combat, naval and military, which brilliantly illustrated the resources, the pluck and the valor of both arms of the National service. For, in this victory, the coöperation of the land and sea forces seems to have attained a completeness not reached in any of our former expeditions. Port Royal and Hatteras were exclusively naval victories, but Roanoke called forth and combined the effective qualities of both arms of the service. We have as yet no details of the work done on the island after landing, and only know it was triumphantly done, and that the National Standard was planted over the enemy's fortifications. But the naval bulletin is certainly as brilliant as one could well desire. Of the rebel fleet, under command of Commodore LYNCH, three gunboats were sunk, two were captured, and the rest dispersed in every direction!

We have no precise information as to the rebel force on Roanoke Island; some three regiments are mentioned as having been recently sent thither from Norfolk, and the dispatches intimate that the whole force was captured. As this neat stroke was quite within the scope of our resources, we can readily believe it true. For, as will be seen by a glance at our map on another page, it was only necessary for some of our gunboats, while the fleet was engaging the batteries on the south side of Roanoke, to make a dash through Croatan into Albemarle Sound, in order completely to cut off the retreat of the rebels, insulating them both from the main shore and the banks, and cooping them up within the narrow circumference of the island, to be bagged at leisure. We wish we could encourage the hope that WISE has been bagged along with them; but that he should thus voluntarily go into the trap, is too great a blunder to expect, even from *him*. It is understood that WISE had made his stand, with a force of 5,000 men, at Nag's Head—which, it will be observed, is on the sand-banks opposite Roanoke Island—with a view to bring succor to the force on the Island when attacked, though it is not easy to see how it could be made available, considering that Roanoke Sound, which separates them, has a depth of from five to seven feet, and is from one to two miles wide, and would require extraordinary facilities for crossing and recrossing. The likelihood is, therefore, that WISE confined himself to his coigne of vantage at Nag's head, the advantage of which point, in having a good roadway on the beach direct to Norfolk, would not be lightly estimated by the valiant Governor. The probability is, therefore, that on the capture of the Island, WISE made a masterly retrograde movement toward that city.

The experience gained in the case of our other naval expeditions admonishes us of the extreme importance of forthwith following up the blow thus struck. Norfolk is now in precisely the condition of panic that fell on Charleston and Savannah at the time of the Port Royal victory. It is acknowledged by the rebels themselves that there are absolutely no obstacles to retard Gen. BURNSIDE'S march inland and upon Norfolk, except the natural ones of the swamps, marshes, etc., of that amphibious region. The present success gives us command of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, and the Dismal Swamp Canal, with the adjunct, the Jericho Canal, connecting, through Lake Drummond, with an important railroad junction at the town of Suffolk, on the Nansemond River, where the main railroad route from Norfolk branches into what are called the Norfolk and Petersburgh, and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads. With this point in our possession, Norfolk is completely isolated, and its surrender becomes simply a question of time. All eyes will naturally be turned in expectation and hope to the new and important base of operations which our latest success establishes for us in North Carolina.

Prospects of Intervention.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has a reputation for disappointing expectations. Those who expected he would use the occasion of opening the Legislative Chamber to announce his resolution to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, and declare the blockade invalid, have now had their disappointment; for his speech, taking a contrary direction, sustains the propriety of preserving neutrality, until neutral rights shall be infringed by the belligerents. The blockade, therefore, is not at present a violation of neutral rights. Some fresh accident or incident, or a maintenance of the blockade until its existence threatens to be interminable, must furnish the groundwork of that policy of intervention, which is just now wanting. A London paper, the *Morning Advertiser*, attributes this extreme moderation of tone to a remonstrance of Lord RUSSEL, who is said to have begged a longer probation for our Government. But the *Advertiser* is of no authority, and its explanation may go for nothing.

In England the subject is to be referred to Parliament. Already, if we read correctly a passage in our telegraphic dispatches, botched in the transmission, a strong party is counted in the House of Commons, prepared to demand intervention; but whether strong enough to overcome the disinclination of a commercial people to war, we are not advised. It would be necessary, we conceive, to announce the measure as a Government measure, and to enlist the Tories in the place of the Manchester interest, which cannot be brought to approve a war with the United States, in order to secure a vote in favor of intervention. But it is not probable that Government is prepared to lead the House of Commons in this direction, however it may be disposed to accept an impulse from the majority. It is not probable, therefore, that any action will be taken by Parliament early in the session; and before the session will have proceeded very far we shall be able to offer that conclusive argument against interference—entire military success. We may look, then, at the whole question of intervention as rather abstract than practical.

The Case of Gen. Stone—Telegraphic Censorship.

The conclusion arrived at by the Congressional Committee in regard to Gen. STONE and his services, correspond with a very current popular impression. Among those who had occasion to note the career of the man, much surprise was felt at his promotion to a position so vital to the success of the Union cause, especially as his sympathies and associations had openly inclined to the cause of secession, and nothing could be easier than at the post to which he was assigned, to maintain communication with the enemy. There is, perhaps, no doubt, that such intercourse has been maintained by the prisoner. But whether or not the correspondence was treasonable; whether it was he who transmited passwords and admonitions of proposed movements, to the enemy, thereby defeating or crippling the few demonstrations of energy the army has made, is still undetermined, and of the doubt the prisoner is entitled to the benefit.

But the official minute of charges alleged against Gen. STONE throws upon him the responsibility of the disaster at Ball's Bluff, and ascribes it not to an error of judgment, but to premeditated treason. This count of the indictment is new and startling. The belief has heretofore been that the slaughter on that tragic occasion resulted from a blunder on the part of STONE, or an excess of zeal on the part of BAKER, which led him, unauthorized, to risk an engagement without counting the odds. The latter view has been steadily put forward by the friends of STONE, who allege, in addition, that the movement across the river was made by the express order of Gen. MCCLELLAN. But it is now charged that no such orders were sent by the General-in-Chief. Gen. STONE is represented as having devised and arranged the whole operation himself, and horrible to tell, as having marched his confiding troops into fatal ambuscade, arranged by his connivance for their destruction. To acquit himself of the unspeakable crime here laid at his door, it will be incumbent upon him to produce the order of his superior officer, and to disprove the suspicion that he advised the rebels of the contemplated movement. His friends assert that he will have no difficulty in doing either. And in the fact that Gen. MCCLELLAN, after visiting the scene of disaster, and making careful inquiry into the circumstances, pronounced Gen. STONE free from all culpability, and threw the blame upon the unconscious BAKER, there would seem to be ample warrant for believing that the apologists of STONE are not without justification. If he acted under directions from Washington, the affair may have been a blunder—a most lamentable blunder, indeed; if he acted of his own motion, we fear the case must assume a darker shade—must go hard with him.

And, while referring to this subject, there is another which suggests an inquiry proper to be made by the Committee investigating the telegraphic censorship. The correspondents of the TIMES, and, of conrse, other prominent journals, have found it impossible, ever since the affair at Edwards' Ferry, to pass a word over the wires reflecting upon the character and soldiership of Gen. STONE. The pen of the censor has blotted ruthlessly every expression, admitting of an interpretation unfavorable to either. The fact was the more remarkable, because no such delicacy was observed toward other military officers, who, like Gen. FREMONT, came in for every form of censure and unfriendly insinuation, without the censor finding anything to erase. What the Committee, now looking into this matter of the censorship, ought to do, is to ascertain under whose orders the censor was acting in thus discriminating in behalf of a man whom the Government now charges with treason, and the motives and reasons which probably dictated such partiality. Of the wisdom and constitutionality of the supervision to which the telegraph is subjected, there are grave doubts, but there can be no doubt of the propriety of terminating it, when it is thus grossly abused.

Arrest of the Herald Spy.

It was announced in yesterday morning's dispatches from Washington, that the Secretary of War had sent one of the special employes of the *Herald* to Fort McHenry. The grounds of arrest are of a two-fold nature; first, suspicion of treason and alleged complicity with the enemy; and secondly, offensive, intrusive and gross impertinence in the War office, where threats were made of the vengeance of the *Herald* upon all officials who should deny this letter-writer information of a confidential or exclusive tenor, which, from prudential considerations, had been withheld from the Press generally.

The order of arrest, signed by Secretary STANTON himself, leaves little or no question of the justice or propriety of the proceeding. Not the slightest pretext is left for charging upon the Government an undue interference with the freedom of the Press. No reasonable immunity in seeking information at the Departments, and no proper right of publication of such information, are denied by the Secretary. It seems probable that he would have waived the indignity offered to his own station and to the self-respect of his unoffending subordinates, but for the grave suspicion of treason to the Government, which was strengthened by the insolent bearing of this person at the Department.

Independent of these considerations, every one in this City who has ever known or heard of the practices and antecedents of IVES, would say that he had been served right by Secretary STANTON. In thrusting himself upon the attention, or demanding the confidence, of the Executive Departments at Washington, by virtue of his commission from the *Herald*, he probably had no other thought than to abuse and betray whatever immunity, which in mistaken courtesy or forbearance, might be extended to him. We much doubt, from what we know of the man, whether the service of his employer had even a secondary place in his calculation. As he had abused and maligned others who, in his extremity of want, had given him his soup and salt, the strong probability is, that he meant to use BENNETT only for the occasion and medium of communicating his treasonable information to the common enemy. A sense of fairness in performing the duty with which he was charged, or of honesty in earning the pay which he received, were probably as far from his purpose as anything like a loyal devotion to the Government. If not a spy, by profession, he was well fitted by his jesuitical malignity to essay the part of one, and it is fortunate for the Department at Washington, and perhaps for the army, that his first attempt was so offensive and overcharged with self-importance as to excite the immediate suspicion and provoke the summary correction of the War Office.

This man IVES, who is dubbed *Doctor*, has never, to our knowledge, taken any degree of law or medicine. That he may have laid claim to the more sacred calling of the priesthood is more than likely, though of this claim and cloth he was soon stripped by his superiors in the Church, upon which he would otherwise have brought the deepest reproach. We do not care to go into particulars, for the game would scarcely be worth the candle; but it is sufficient to say that the Secretary of War has neither mistaken the man nor meted to him a punishment undeserved by his antecedents.

Testimony of History Against Depreciation.

The undaunted perseverance with which certain bewildered journals persist in displaying their ignorance of the simplest rudiments of modern financial science is equally amusing and defiant, while their zealous eagerness to galvanize into a semblance of new life old errors, impracticable theories, and exploded bullionist heresies meets from sane men the brusque and unceremonious treatment due in a busy, earnest, perilous time, to the dead, worn-out opinions of a past age.

One of the most obstinate delusions of these mystified writers is that from some unknown cause paper money always tends to depreciate. It matters not that history proves that its tendency is to remain at par, and that no paper money ever did actually undergo a permanent decline in value unless it was issued in excess. These gentlemen rest obstinately deaf to reason, blind to history, and wedded to their settled convictions. If facts are against them, so much the worse for the facts.

Now, to omit other instances that might be quoted in proof that a paper currency may easily be kept at par, and that consequently there is no danger that the United States notes will seriously decline in value, we may refer to the English paper currency established in 1797. This, as is well known, was for four years kept at par. Nor was any elaborate machinery requisite. The parliamentary records of the time show that the precautions which proved so efficient were simply these: The paper money was guaranteed by the Government. Its issue was restricted to the actual wants of the country. And it was made a valid tender in payment of debts, taxes and all obligations. To these legal sanctions was added the support of public opinion; for, as soon as the suspension was publicly proclaimed, the bankers and merchants of London, with the Lord Mayor at their head, hastened to give an emphatic public pledge that they would use every effort to cause the inconvertible notes to be received in discharge of all obligations as the equivalent of coin.

Let Congress do its duty, and guard our new currency from depreciation, by wisely restricting its issue, and by sanctioning its validity as in all respects an equivalent to gold, and there can be no decline in its value. For financial science and modern history show that depreciation is impossible so long as these precautions remain in force. And, in spite of prognostications to the contrary, our citizens will not be less prompt and patriotic in welcoming the safe and reliable United States notes than were our British cousins in sustaining their national paper money at the close of the last century.

Success Followed Up.

There were two sentences in the dispatch announcing the capture of Fort Henry which were by no means the least interesting or important. One was the statement that our troops had already seized the railroad bridge fifteen miles above the fort, and the other was the line in Gen. HALLECK'S dispatch, that "Gen. GRANT will attack Fort Donelson to-morrow."

These two facts seem to us to indicate that in that important part of our line of advance different ideas prevail, and a different mode of doing things from what we have seen elsewhere, and that our Generals there are acting upon the idea that the best thing to do with a heavy blow at the enemy is to follow it immediately by another. There seems to have been a fatality about our movements in some other quarters. Com. STRINGHAM and Gen. BUTLER took the forts at Hatteras; but instead of at once proceeding to attack other forts in the neighborhood, which would have fallen before the mere sound of their guns like the walls of Jericho, back both of them came to Washington to announce what they had done, and to have a little lionizing after their toils. Perhaps they could not do otherwise, because they must obey orders. But something was wrong about it; and the enemy took heart and hope because he was not followed up. So at Port Royal. The reduction of the forts at Hilton Head resounded throughout both North and South. We heard of it with rejoicing—they with dismay. We listened intently for the sound of other blows, but for weeks and weeks we heard of nothing but building of wharves, and putting up of quarters, and reconnoissances this way and that, with but small result. Perhaps it was best so, and we shall see greater results accomplished for that period of quiescence, but it will take a greater force to accomplish them than it would have done immediately after the first success.

We had become somewhat accustomed to this sort of thing, and when we heard from Gen. THOMAS that he had occupied ZOLLICOFFER'S intrenched camp after the battle at Mill Spring, but that the roads were so bad it was impossible to proceed further, we were not so much annoyed by it, although we could not but think with a little regret of the joy which would have sprung up in the hearts of the loyal East Tennesseans, if they could have seen THOMAS and SCHOEPF following close upon the heels of CRITTENDEN'S flying rabble. Later news from that quarter leads us to hope that the roads have not proved so bad as they were thought to be.

We are nevertheless rejoiced that there seems to be one place where circumstances do not prevent our Generals from rapidly following up a success. We hope to find that the future will more than keep this "word of promise," and that a new era has begun all along our line. Only let this mind be in all our Generals, that one blow shall follow swiftly upon another as long as there is any of this rebellion remaining that is not consumed, and the words of Gen. MCCLELLAN, that the war may be severe, but cannot be long, will be near their fulfillment.

THE TREASURY BILL.—The alterations made by the Senate Finance Committee in the Treasury Note and Loan bill, will no doubt be deemed acceptable improvements by the House, as they will be generally concurred in by the country.

1. The United States Notes are declared lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except in payment of interest upon all Stocks and Bonds of the Government. *This must be paid by the Treasury in Gold and Silver coin.* 2. The Treasury and Sub-Treasuries of the Government are created offices of deposit; the aggregate sum of twenty-five millions, 5 per cent. per annum, being allowed on all deposits over $500, on at least thirty days' notice. The object of limiting the sum total to $25,000,000 is not apparent on the face of the amendment, though it probably has reference to a preliminary trial of this policy. 3. The Customs revenues, proceeds of sales of Public Lands, and proceeds of sales of confiscated property are set apart and specifically pledged, primarily to the prompt payment in coin of the interest on the debt of the United States, and then to a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the principal, to the extent of an annual appropriation of one per cent. on the whole debt; the interest upon this Fund to be compounded and the accumulation invested regularly through each fiscal year. Beyond these objects, the revenues pledged are to go into the Treasury for general objects.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Note Bill to be Acted Upon in the Senate To-Day.

Important Movement of the Secretary of War.

Communication with Swift Steamers between Fortress Monroe, Port Royal, Hatteras, Roanoke Island, &c.

Satisfactory Nature of the Foreign Advices.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Senate's Finance Committee has agreed upon sundry amendments to the House United States Note bill. Among them are: To strike out the declaration that the authorization to issue $150,000,000 is to meet the necessities of the Treasury, and to provide a currency receivable for the public dues; and to insert that the Notes shall be receivable in payment of all public dues and demands of every description, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon Bonds and Notes which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private within the United States, except interest as aforesaid.

The Committee also propose new sections authorizing the Secretary to receive from any person or corporation, United States notes on deposit, for not less than thirty days, in sums not less than $500, with any of the Assistant-Treasurers, or designated depositaries authorized by the Secretary to receive them, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and interest to cease at the pleasure of the Secretary; and the aggregate of such deposits shall at no time exceed the amount of $25,000,000,—providing that all the duties on imported goods, the proceeds of the sale of public lands, and the proceeds of all property seized and sold under the laws of the United States, as property of rebels, shall be set apart as a special fund, to be applied: *First*—to the payment in coin of the interest of the debt of the United States; *Second*—To the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt, to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st of July, 1862, and to be set apart as a sinking fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary shall, from time to time decide; *Third*—The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

The Senate did not reach the Treasury Note bill, as expected, to-day, but it will be passed unquestionably.

Senator COWAN, of Pennsylvania, is placed on the Finance Committee in place of BRIGHT, expelled.

THE TAX BILL.

The only measure before the Committee of Ways and Means is the tax bill. They have reported the general appropriation bills, all of which the House has passed with the exception of those for the Post-office Department and the Indian tribes. The aggregate amount reported by the Committee is about $550,000,000. This sum is independent of appropriations reported by other Committees, and the increase of expenditures by amendments.

COMMUNICATION DOWN THE COAST.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1862.

The Secretary of War desires to establish a regular daily communication between Fortress Monroe and Port Royal, Hatteras and Roanoke Island, by light swift steam-packets. Plans, proposals and estimates will be received for four days, by telegraph, mail, or personal interview, from shippers, ship owners and express lines. No speculative proposition will be received, nor any from persons not now in the possession of, or having control of the required means of transport.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LAKE AND RIVER DEFENCES—NATIONAL FOUNDRY, ETC.

Mr. ARNOLD, from the Special Committee on Lake and River Defences, will make his report to-morrow. He will report in favor of a National Foundry, and a dépôt for arms at Chicago, a naval dépôt on Lake Michigan, a naval dépôt on Lake Erie and a naval

depot on Lake Ontario. Also for fortifications on the Northern frontier, as recommended in the report of Gen. TOTTEN, and appropriating $1,400,000 to carry out the works, which includes appropriations for Mackinaw, Forts Brady, Gratico, Wayne, Buffalo, Niagara, mouth of the Genesee River, and Oswego, beside shore defences.

SECRETARY STANTON'S HEALTH.

Secretary STANTON is confined to his house to-day by his attack of vertigo. His efficient assistants are dispatching the public work energetically.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HALLECK.

A dispatch received to-night from Gen. HALLECK says that he has captured in Missouri 19 rebels, and a large amount of ammunition, including 120 kegs of powder.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHILDREN.

The President received no one to-day, the illness of his children requiring his constant attention.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S ADDRESS.

The news of the French Emperor's Address gives intense satisfaction here. It entirely accords with official communicatinos previously received by the Department of State from Paris. The doom of the rebellion is now fixed.

GEN. STONE'S CASE.

There are no new developments in Gen. STONE'S case.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

A petition was presented to the Senate to-day, containing the names of 25,000 legal voters from New-England, recommending that Homœopathic physicians be employed in the army and navy. There is a bill already reported authorizing the employment of this practice.

MR. SEGAR'S CASE.

The following is the affirmative vote in the House on Mr. SEGAR'S right to a seat as representative from the First Congressional district of Virginia:

Messrs. Bailey, of Pa., Blair, of Va., Brown, of Va., Calvert, Clements, Corning, Cravens, Crittenden, Diven, Duell, Dunlap, Fisher, Fouke, Granger, Grider, Harrison, Kellogg, of Ill., Killinger, Knapp, Law, Lehmen, McPherson, Mallory, Maynard, Moorehead, Noell, Price, Richardson, Riddle, Rollins, of Mo., Smith, Stratton, Thomas, of Md., Train, Upton, Wadsworth, Ward, Whaley, Wickliffe and Wright—30.

Of the 85 against Mr. SEGAR, three were from Slave States, viz.: Messrs. MAY, MENZIES and WEBSTER. The other votes embraced Republicans and Democrats.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The operations of the Quartermaster's Department, as to forage, may be judged from the fact that Capt. DANA, Assistant Quartermaster, has in his employment on this side of the Potomac 1,314 teams, and issues daily 200 tons of hay and 6,000 bushels of grain, supplying in this distribution the divisions of Gens. SMITH and MCCALL on the south side of the river; 4,000 employes are engaged in this work, at a monthly aggregate salaries of about $85,000. On the south side of the Potomac, under Quartermaster INGALLS, there are issued daily 100 tons of hay and 6,800 bushels of grain, employing 600 men. The Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria, under the supervision of Lieut. FERGUSON, has now on hand nearly $1,000,000 bushels of grain, and all contracts for further delivery at that point have been annulled in consequence.

The forage and subsistence of the army brought from Baltimore are now conveyed direct from Washington Station to the camps in Virginia by railroad over the Long Bridge. This continuous line was opened yesterday and prevents the delay heretofore experienced.

THE CASE OF GORDON.

The reasons that influence the President to refuse to pardon the slaver GORDON are: 1st—That it is now necessary to fire a ball cartridge at the Slave-trade in New-York, after which blank cartridges may be tried. 2d—That it is necessary to show European Powers, by the execution of GORDON, that there has been a change in the Administration, and that a slave-trader may be hung, even in New-York City.

THE LEGAL TENDER CLAUSE.

Strong influence has been brought to bear upon a Massachusetts Senator to induce him to vote against the legal tender clause of the Treasury Note bill. While the Boston banks favor the clause, the country banks strongly oppose it.

WILL NOT BE CONFIRMED.

It is said in high quarters that Gen. BUTLER'S Quartermaster, PAUL R. GEORGE, will not be confirmed by the Senate. He is somewhat noted as a Democratic politician in New-Hampshire.

RECOGNIZED.

HERMAN MICHAELS has been officially recognized as Consul for Saxony in the State of California.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. STONE'S ARREST—OPINIONS OF THE MAN—GEN. M'CLELLAN'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday Night, Feb. 10, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. A. P. STONE was arrested on Saturday night, near Willard's Hotel, and put immediately in a safe place and under guard. The charges on which he is held I have already sent you—the specifications are not, at the time I write, accessible. But they are, in substance, what common rumor has so repeatedly laid at his door. The specifications are not important—they may be changed at any time, added to and taken from, up to the time of going into trial. It is enough to know that Gen. STONE is charged with high treason in holding unlawful intercourse with the enemy, and in having, at Ball's Bluff, betrayed a portion of his army to destruction. The developments made before the Committee of Congress on the conduct of the war, have doubtless led to this action against Gen. STONE. When, some weeks ago, at the instance of ROSCOE CONKLING, the Secretary of War was required to answer whether any steps had been taken by the Government to ascertain where lay the blame of the Ball's Bluff disaster, Mr. CAMERON replied that such steps had been taken, but that he did not deem it compatible with the public interest that it should be known what those steps were. So the matter rested, until Saturday night, when Gen. STONE was arrested as stated. He was held under guard until the first train started to New-York, Sunday afternoon, when he was sent off to Fort Lafayette.

On more accounts than one, and in more ways than one, this will be a most unfortunate affair. For, if Gen. STONE shall be found really guilty of treason, it will damage the Administration that he has so long been allowed to keep his command, with such a cloud of accusations resting upon him. And the triumph of the malcontents, who cry out against scores of other as they have cried out against STONE, will render them more intolerant, if the President shall delay to comply with all their behests. And, yet, because the prejudices against STONE may prove well-founded, it will by no means follow that every other popular complaint is just, and should be met by removal.

It would have been far better if the Government had, weeks ago, relieved Gen. STONE of his command, as I warmly urged in the TIMES, on the general ground that his usefulness was destroyed by the loss of public confidence in him. This would not have disgraced STONE, even if he were an innocent man, and it would have certainly strengthened the Government. What I then said can now be repeated, that neither the President nor Gen. MCCLELLAN "can afford" to lose the confidence of Congress and the country by an adherence to the private fortunes of individuals, however chivalric such devotion may appear. High officers dare not trust their own feelings when they represent interests so gigantic as those involved in the safety of the Republic.

The friends of Gen. STONE aver that he is the victim of persecution. They charge that his arrest is procured at the cost of perjury of swift witnesses before a star-chamber inquisition—witnesses who have had private griefs to avenge; and that this will all appear in due time. Let us hope so, just because perjury is a less crime than treason.

Your correspondent prepared a dispatch, last evening, in regard to STONE'S arrest, and handed it in at the Telegraph Office, about 6 o'clock. At a later hour, fearing that the Government censor would suppress it, (for it is a point to suppress everything of peculiar interest that we wish to send,) inquiry was made, and the fact learned that it was suppressed "by order." Your correspondent went immediately to the Secretary of State, to obtain leave to send it. Mr. SEWARD did not see any impropriety in its going, and had not silenced the telegraph on the subject—indeed, he did not even know that STONE was arrested. Application was next made at Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, and the fact learned that an order had gone from that office not to let any dispatch be sent announcing the arrest. An effort was made to see Gen. MCCLELLAN. He was sick in bed, with two physicians at his side, and not in a condition to consider such matters. It was ascertained, however, that Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS was the one who had gone to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and, by representations, obtained permission to embargo the wires. Secretary STANTON was next sought at his house; but late as it was—now about 10 o'clock—he was found at his office. He expressed much indignation at finding that any subordinate, without his orders, had meddled with the telegraphing. He declared that he had done nothing he was ashamed to have known, and that reporters might announce STONE'S arrest in whatever mode they pleased. These were "fine words," but according to an old adage, they "buttered no parsnips," for the request for a note to the telegraph operator, conveying the sentiments he had expressed, was politely declined. And so, at 11 o'clock, we gave up the effort to telegraph and Adjutant.-Gen. THOMAS ruled the wires for the night. Mr. STANTON is a progressive man, however, and he promised to "look into" the censorship nuisance, and we hope he will.

To return to Gen. STONE—a determined effort is making to involve Gen. MCCLELLAN in GEN. STONE'S misfortunes. The motive of such effort is ungenerous, and if persevered in, it will prove, I fear, deeply injurious to the public service. Gen. MCCLELLAN has a just appreciation of Gen. STONE'S military capacity. Many of the officers recently under Gen. STONE have a like respect for him and confidence in him. I recently met Col. VAN ALLEN, of the New-York Cavalry Regiment, serving under STONE, and he was emphatic in his denunciation of the many reports prejudicial to that officer. STONE has his friends, yet he was very thoroughly broken down before his arrest. But the attempt to degrade Gen. MCCLELLAN, whose circle of friendship is national—whose great military ability is best vindicated by the wail of despair that now ascends from all the rebel land—whose fiery cordon of battle is breaking into the flanks of the Confederate treason, and snapping, as flame snaps flax, its cords of defence—will prove a task much larger than present operators are thinking of. It is sure, I think, that the verdict of impartial history will vindicate both the humanity and vigor of the Administration in its prosecution of this great war; and now when the "last days" have come, and the well-prepared blows begin to fall, it will be immolation to all men who shall strive to stay the descending arm by vengeful and jealous machinations against the General who has planned the work.

YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a resolution from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, in favor of the immediate passage of the Treasury Note bill, and pledging the support of the merchants of New-York to the Government; also a petition for postal reform.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition roll of about two and a half feet in length and about half a foot in diameter, signed by 25,315 persons in favor of the employment of homœopathic surgeons in the army. He said it was rather an allopathic dose.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented some homœopathic doses of petitions on the same subject.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) reported from the Military Committee a joint resolution explaining the act indemnifying the States for the expenses of the war to mean the expenses incurred before and after the passage of the act. Passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Union,) presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia, asking that proper steps be taken for the commemoration of the Birthday of WASHINGTON; that his "Farewell Address" be read in both Houses of Congress, and, so far as practicable, to the army and navy.

Mr. JOHNSON said that the petition was so appropriate that he had prepared a resolution to carry out the suggestions contained in the petition.

Mr. JOHNSON then offered a joint resolution that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the House of Representatives on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, the 22d of February, and that the President, members of the Cabinet, the Foreign Representatives, the officers of the army and navy, and others, be invited to attend, and that WASHINGTON'S "Farewell Address" be read.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said it was very painful to say anything against such a resolution, but he (HALE) thought it would be much better to hang some public robber or shoot some cowardly officer. It would be better to punish such men as these, and show vigorous action in the prosecution of the war.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a series of resolutions declaratory of the relations of the United States with certain States.

A motion was made to lay them on the table.

Mr. DAVIS moved to refer them to the Judiciary Committee.

The motion to lay them on the table was carried by yeas, 21; nays, 15.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to authorize the banks of the District of Columbia to issue notes of less than five dollars. Referred.

The Vice-President appointed Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) on the Finance Committee, in place of Mr. BRIGHT; Mr. HENDERSON on the Post-Office Committee, in place of Mr. BRIGHT, and Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, on the Committee on Indian Affairs, in place of Mr. COWAN.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the Fortification bill was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he should call up the Treasury Note bill to-morrow, and press it to a speedy passage.

The amendment of the Committee to the Fortification bill, making an appropriation of $550,000 for the harbors of Maine, in case of war with any maritime Power, was considered.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought that it would be time enough to protect these harbors when there was any danger of war with any great maritime Power. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) was in favor of making the appropriation larger, and giving the President power to protect the harbors on the Pacific coast, and the harbors on the Western Lakes, &c. He did not believe there was danger of war with any maritime Power. He referred to the speech of the French Emperor as evidence of peace.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said that he should vote for the amendment, but still he thought the harbors would be better protected by moving the columns of the army South, advancing the troops already at the South, and taking possession of the Southern harbors. Maine could be better fortified at New-Orleans than at Portland, Chicago at Charleston, and Newport at Mobile. If we did not fortify these points very soon, we should not be able to prevent a maritime war.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) was in favor of the amendment, but did not like its phraseology, suggesting that there might be war with any maritime Power. He would strike out the clause reading "imminent danger with any maritime Power," so as to leave the matter subject to the President.

The amendment was so modified and adopted.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) offered an amendment, appropriating $100,000 for the fort at the mouth of the Columbia River. He said there was not a fortification on the whole coast there. Something of the kind was needed at the mouth of the Columbia River. They were finding new gold mines up that river, and they expected next year to ship $1,000,000 a week in gold from the mouth of that river.

Mr. FESSENDEN said this bill provided entirely for old fortifications, and proposed no new ones. It could be modified so that this could be done, if, in the judgment of the President, it should be necessary. He (FESSENDEN) would not object to such modification.

The amendment was so modified and adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the whole bill, and insert "For the repairs of such fortifications as the public service may require, $1,000,000, and for the construction of such works of public defence as the public may require, $1,000,000."

This was rejected.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out all the appropriations relative to lakes. He did not believe there was any necessity for them, and he did not believe there was any prospect of a war with any foreign Power at all. Rejected.

Mr. SHERMAN moved as a substitute for the bill to appropriate $1,000,000 for repairs on the existing fortifications, and $2,000,000 for works of defence within the frontier, in case of emergency. He thought making large appropriations for fortifications at this time would only have a tendency to provoke hostilities with England and France. We are now at peace, and the erection of these would only serve to irritate.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the effect of the amendment would only be to put a large sum in the hands of the President, leaving it at his discretion to spend as he pleased. This was changing the entire practice of Congress. The bill makes no fortifications. It only carries out the old system. No foreign Power could take any exception to our doing, in time of war, what had been done in time of peace.

After further discussion, Mr. TRUMBULL moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs. If the armies will move forward and crush the rebellion, we will have no need of fortifications on the Lakes.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the bill had been on the table for two weeks. The Senate had ample time to consider it. The bill belonged in the Committee on Finance. He urged the immediate passage of the bill. He did not think it was wise to complain of the conduct of the war on every bill before the Senate. There never was such a war before, and we could not expect that everything would be done well. It would be found that no country had ever done as much as this under like circumstances. He counseled patience and cool legislation, and look forward instead of looking back, and he hoped to see some movement which would astonish the world.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had no intention of casting any personal reflections on the Senator. He simply moved to recommit. He thought the Committee on Finance had done with the bill.

After further discussion, Mr. TRUMBULL withdrew his motion on the question on Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment.

No quorum present. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) ineffectually endeavored to introduce a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire and report into the alleged abuses at Alexandria in confining offending soldiers in the slave pen, a filthy and exposed receptacle, in which, on Friday night, a soldier was frozen to death.

A single objection was made, and this, under the rules, was sufficient to preclude the resolution.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) reported a bill to establish a Department of Agriculture.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is asserted, on authority worthy of the notice of the House, that the counterseign of the army was in the possession of the rebel pickets on the west side of the Potomac before it had been communicated to our own, on the day the *Pensacola* ran the gauntlet of the river batteries; and,

Whereas, It is also asserted that information of the movements of the National army and fleets is frequently communicated in advance to the enemy, under circumstances which justify a suspicion of treachery on the part of persons in the civil and military service; therefore,

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War be requested, at their earliest convenience, to investigate these charges, and report such action in the premises as the circumstances shall warrant.

The House resumed the consideration of the Segar election case.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) said there were eight vacant seats from his own State (Tennessee,) and expressed the hope there would be gentlemen to fill them under circumstances analagous to those which surround the present applicant. He believed the Unionists were largely in the majority in Tennessee, but their action was intimidated by the armed minority. We have, he remarked, recognized Gov. PIERPONT, and we must, therefore, recognize his act certifying to the fact of the election of Mr. SEGAR who, Mr. MAYNARD argued, was the accepted representative of the loyal element of the First District of Virginia. He (MAYNARD) hesitated not to say there was as much loyalty in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, as in the States of Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland. But it was known that the expression of the Union sentiment was stifled and suppressed. He mentioned instances in Missouri and Kentucky where members were elected to the House from disloyal districts, including one from Western Kentucky, who was now ready to take his seat. He argued in favor of the justice as well as the propriety of enabling all loyal persons to be heard here through their Representatives.

Mr. MAYNARD said that Mr. SEGAR was known and appreciated at home. For more than twenty years he (SEGAR) was a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was a delegate at the time the rebellion reared its head. When the resolution was introduced in the Virginia Senate, directing the Governor to seize and hold certain cannon at the Bellona Arsenal, Mr. SEGAR said, "Rather than thus vote for seizing the property of the United States, so help me God I will die in my seat." Mr. MAYNARD also quoted from other parts of Mr. SEGAR'S speech showing the latter's loyalty and eminent services in the Union cause, and his personal sacrifices. But for his conduct, as alleged in secession quarters, Fortress Monroe would have fallen into the possession of the South.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union) argued the pending case as a question of law in favor of Mr. SEGAR.

Mr. WHALEY and Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, severally advocated the right of Mr. SEGAR to a seat.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) believed that Mr. SEGAR was a loyal man, and elected under the forms of law and the provisions of the Constitution. He was disposed to act upon this case as one of equity, and would take the certificate of Gov. PIERPONT as conclusive and *prima facie* evidence of Mr. SEGAR'S election.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) concluded the debate, replying to the remarks which were made in Mr. SEGAR'S behalf.

The House then, by a vote of 85 to 40, decided that Mr. SEGAR was not entitled to a seat.

The House agreed to the Senate's amendment to the bill authorizing the construction of twenty iron-clad gunboats. Adjourned.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cannot be spoken of too highly. We have used them and received great benefit from them. They were recommended to us by one of our best physicians. Try them, reader, if you are suffering from any of the complaints for which they are recommended.—*Concord Standard.*

Read the Great Story of Indian Life.—By WM. H. BUSHNELL, commenced in the NEW-YORK SUN this day, (Wednesday.) We publish a portion of it as a sample in another part of our paper, this morning.

☞ Natrona Spirits. ☜
A perfect substitute for Spirits of Turpentine.
Made by
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

Seven and Three-tenths February and August United States Treasury Notes.—The first coupon due on the above notes will be cashed at par by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

Gold and Silver Coin purchased at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.)
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL BOOT for $2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for $3 00

The First Number of the EUROPEAN MARKET REPORTER will be issued WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. Office, No. 181 William-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown. Best in use. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss.—A Chemical Compound, similar to the natural oil of the hair. See advertisement, third column.

Rushton's Walnut Candy—A new and wholesome confection, at RUSHTON'S new drug-store, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st., branch of 10 Astor House.

DIED.

WARING.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, at the residence of her son, Charles R. Waring, Mrs. SUSAN WARING, relict of the late Tunis S. Waring, of Riverside, Ulster County, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, at 3 P. M., at Riverside, Ulster County. Her relatives in this City are requested to meet at No. 374 Greenwich-st., on Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock.

CAWL.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 9, of consumption, ELIZA, wife of Hugh Cawl.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 314 Bowery, at 1½ o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

PICOT.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 10, after a brief but severe illness, MATILDA CHESEBROUGH, wife of Wm. J. Picot, and daughter of Francis and Mary Chesebrough, in the 23d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 147 Franklin-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CONGER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, JOHN CONGER, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral will be attended on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No 435 Grand-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BOGERT.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, ALBERT, only son of John and Hannah Rachel Bogert, aged 7 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 762 Greenwich-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GREGORY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, MARY GREGORY.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Douglas Satterlee, No. 265 West 23d-st., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Saratoga and Ballston papers please copy.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, MARY MARSHALL, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Nicholas Marshall, John A. Smith, and brother-in-law, Thomas Mudgley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 168 Delancey-st.

She sleeps in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep.

TAFT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, MARY FRANCES, eldest daughter of Charlotte and the late Dr. M. L. Taft, aged 15 years.

Funeral services this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her mother, No. 194 Oxford-st., near Atlantic-st. Interment at White Plains to-morrow.

STOUT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 10, suddenly, Mrs. ABIGAIL STOUT, aged 72 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac L. Condit, Clinton av., 6th door north of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 10, ROBERT NICHOLS, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 Sands-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

BARSTOW.—At Sanford Hall, Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, JAMES MACDONALD, infant son of Dr. J. W. and Flora M. Barstow.

JOHNSTON.—In Cooperstown, N. Y., on Saturday evening, Feb. 8, of scarlet fever, LOUIS MORRIS, son of Dr. F. N. and Margaret A. Johnston, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The *West Indian*, of Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan. 14, contains the following obituary notice:

"On Sunday, Jan. 12, at the Albion Hotel, EBEN HASSELL, Esq., M. D., of New-York, aged 30 years. Comparatively a stranger among us, those few who had the pleasure of his acquaintance deeply lament his loss and sympathize with his relatives and friends abroad. His remains were interred at St. Leonard's Chapel yesterday evening, following by the American Consul, all resident Americans, and captains of vessels, officers of the Customs, merchants and other gentlemen, in testimony of the respect in which he was held."

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 69.—Feb. 11, 1862.
72, 54, 46, 6, 65, 11, 34, 10, 74, 61, 12, 39.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 70.—Feb. 11, 1862.
3, 38, 5, 35, 62, 68, 15, 39, 73, 55, 50, 43, 74.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS!
FOR
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
IN
The Most Fertile State
In the Union.
THE
Illinois Central R. R.
OFFER
Rich Rolling Prairie Land!
AT
Only $12
PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy
ON LONG CREDIT!
paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at
THE LOW PRICE
of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such
TRACTS OF LAND
this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and
GREAT VALUE OF
the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of
THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS
of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to
Land Commissioner
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.

TO
ALCOHOL BUYERS.
WE SELL
ALCOHOL
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than any other house in the United States, and will make it to the interest of
EXPORTERS AND JOBBERS
To apply to us for
PRICES AND TERMS
Before purchasing elsewhere.
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
NOS. 36 AND 38 BURLING-SLIP,
NEW-YORK.

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WE ARE ALSO
MANUFACTURERS
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BURNING FLUID,
Which we sell at
PROPORTIONATELY
LOW FIGURES.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
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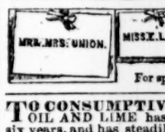
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y. J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

FAY'S SPANISH HAIR GLOSS,
A CLEAN, WHITE AND ELEGANT CHEMICAL PREPARATION,
For promoting the growth, luxuriance and BEAUTY OF THE HAIR.
For dressing the hair, keeping it moist and in place, and imparting to it
A RICH, SILKY SOFTNESS,
AND
HIGHLY BEAUTIFUL LUSTRE,
There is nothing equal to it.
It is unlike any of the alcohol and oil preparations. Sold at 25 cents a bottle by all the principal retail druggists.
Wholesale Agents, KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st.; DIXON, FRASER & HALLET, No. 149 Chambers-st.
Very liberal discount to dealers. Terms cash.
Orders from reliable houses, addressed to C. P. FAY, Chemist, New-York City, will receive attention.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for six years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid, without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular Faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail. ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, New-York; in Philadelphia, by T. W. Dyott & Son; in Baltimore, by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WASH WILBUR,
THE
FRONTIER HUNTER.

By William H. Bushnell,
Author of "The Floating Feather," "Prairie Fire," "O-me-me," "The Outlaws of the Wabash," "Cherry Blossom," "Frank Onibruette," "May Ellis," "The Swaying Willow," "Alice Morton, or the White Medicine," &c., &c., &c.

"He lived the impersonation of an age
That never shall return. His soul of fire
Was kindled by the hearth of the rude time
He lived in."

CHAPTER I.

THE WARNING!

It was a bright, beautiful morning. The sun as it peeped through the rifts of the fast disappearing fog, that lingered around the tops of the tallest trees, gave promise of a glorious day. The flowers were begining to awake and hold up their dew-jeweled cups—the birds were astir and singing their sweet, God-taught matins. The brook was breathing a rippling melody—the myriad thousands of leaves rustled a psalm—the early breeze whispered a symphony, and the whole earth, mute and animate, joined in one glorious anthem to nature and to nature's God!

But the purling brook, the singing bird, the humming bee, the many tinted flowers, the gentle zephyr or the bright-eyed sun sought not, knew not a scene more like a dream of fairy land, than a massy, blossom-perfumed dell, where the squirrel was wont to gambol undisturbed, the timid fawn to quench its thirst unfearing, and the wild pigeon to rest its weary wings and plume its feathers of gold and azure. Gently the hills, on either side, sloped down to the rivulet that danced on its way, now open to the sunlight, and now stealing like a guilty thing beneath overhanging and closely interlocked branches, concealed by which in the deep pools, the spotted trout flashed its sides of silver and vermillion. The hill sides too, were clothed with verdure. A grassy carpet in the web of which was woven the dainty violet and snowy lily, the gorgeous pink and stately lespine, the nodding moccasin flower and the ox-eyed daisy—the yellow buttercup and the dandelion, was smoothly spread there. Above them the silver-leaved aspen, the birch with its shining bark, intermingled with the low bowing branches of the balsam, the pine and the hemlock waved, with here and there a feather-like fringed willow bending lovingly over the flashing tide. Naught was there to break the perfect repose, the silence that reigned over the scene, save the twitter and chirp of the tiny denizens of the forest as they sported in the warm, golden sunrays, happy in their short lives and the abundance our bountiful mother earth had provided to supply their wants.

But hark! A harsh sound falls upon their ever-listening ears, and quick as light the swift wing is plied, the active foot bounding, and solitude reigns triumphant. The bird has flown to another secret bower and its nest; the squirrel to its hole in the giant tree, and the brook even seemed to be less babbling and noisy.

But the sound that thus startled and stilled all? It was the heavy step of a strong, young, active man, that, disdaining to pick his path, crushed down alike flower and dry branch, and forced his way along rather than turn aside. With a long, swinging step, and closely followed by a large hound, he came from the thick, over-hanging branches, and reaching a clean spot, threw himself upon the grassy brink of the brook, and quaffed long of its cool, pure waters. His dress was that of a Western frontier hunter—a sort of hybrid one, half-civilized and half-savage, the material having been gathered from the forest, and fashioned in the "settlements." A hunting shirt, gaudily fringed, of the tough, smoke-dressed skin of the buck, confined at the waist with a crimson sash, the ends of which hung down to the knee, and in which were placed pisto's and knife, and leggins of the same material and similarly decorated, comprised his garments, except his head, which was covered with a slouched, low-crowned hat, and his feet, which were protected by strong moccasins. A long rifle, that was evidently a pet, and had seen much service, he laid by his side, after carefully examining the lock, to see that the cap had not been disturbed by his rapid march through the tangled wood, and then, after paying the same attention to his pistols, and assuring himself of the safety of his knife and pouch and flask, he stretched himself at full length beneath one of the wide-spreading trees, whistled his dog to his side, and apparently gave way to slumber. But such was not really the case with either him or the hound, for though motionless as the statue that the cunning hand of the sculptor carves from the lifeless stone, yet eye and ear were both watchful and on the alert for any unwonted sound or movement.

For a long time, the hunter, such his dress and four footed companion proclaimed him to be, rested thus—rested until the squirrel returned to its nut gathering and play, and the bird to its song, and both the brook and the quiet dell again assumed activity and life. Then, as the beams of the sun became hot and fell perpendicularly to the earth, telling that it was at its meridian height, and that half of its daily race had been run, he slowly arose and yawningly looked around. The dog arose also, stretched himself for a moment, lapped the bright bubbles from the brookless tide, and then prepared to lie down again, when something seemed to attract his attention, and he raised his massive head, scented the air, and then uttered a low growl.

"Now, something coming—is there, Wolf?" exclaimed the hunter, in a low whisper. "Then to cover, boy," and the twain disappeared in the dense thicket.

A few moments passed, and, directly opposite to the point where the hunter had secreted himself, an Indian girl appeared, parting the bushes with the habitual caution of her race, but without the slightest hesitancy or appearance of fear. Her tall form was as graceful as the willow, and her step light and noiseless as the falling snow. Her long, black hair, lustrous as the wing of a newly-fledged raven, was hanging in massive braids around her lithe, yet sinewy, form, and interwoven with parti-colored feathers. A robe, or rather sacque, of snowy dressed and pliable fawn skin enveloped her, girdled with wampum at the waist, decorated with the same, and beads and spangles, and reached only to the knee. Her limbs were encased in richly worked and fringed leggings, and quill-worked moccasins were on her feet. Her arms were bare to the shoulder, and silver bands gleamed upon them as did crescents of the same material, suspended by a massive chain, upon her breast. A light bow was held in her right hand, a *petite* quiver was slung over her left shoulder, and a long and sharp knife glitters from beneath her wampum belt. With a quick, light step she came forward toward the brook, paused for a moment, as if to gaze upon the reflection in its tide, (and why should she not? it was her only looking-glass,) then bathed her brow in its bosom, cooled her lips with a dainty drink, and leaning upon her bow, seemed lost in reflection. With a sudden start, a quick stringing of the arrow, and drawing it to the head, and a low-uttered exclamation of surprise, she sprang forward, and then, as she saw the cause of her alarm, a smile stole over her hands and face, her rich, red lips, red as the over-ripe cranberry, parted, revealing the white and regular teeth within, and she relapsed into her usual tranquil demeanor.

"Wolf!" she exclaimed, in a soft and unusually a wee voice, as she patted the head of the dog, and played with his long silken ears, as he came to her side, although he had caused her to start so suddenly, "You here, and—"

The hunter issued from the wood before she had concluded the sentence, and advancing, kindly took the hand of the girl with the familiarity of an old acquaintance.

The continuation of this most interesting Story of Indian Life, from where it here ceases, may be found in the NEW-YORK SUN of THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 12.

The DAILY SUN, for which the T

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated, Nos. 27, 29, 34, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 51½, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60. Non-enumerated, 12, 61, 62.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 288, 191, 289, 316, 23, 314, 335, 336, 344, 346, 190, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 355, 356, 357.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 199, 239, 247, 279, 281, 289, 305, 333, 383, 513, 551, 2643, 913, 3093, 3339, 1913, 3323. *Part II.*—Nos. 1912, 3196, 2770, 1350, 3592, 3566, 3258, 3618, 2352, 2922, 82, 110, 128, 242, 1854, 3496, 3590.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 857, 735, 736, 372, 871, 873, 874, 878, 680, 439, 633, 866, 410, 844, 233. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 566½, 581½, 687, 400, 394, 290, 361, 1366, 1367, 1368, 723, 822, 590, 761.

Action Against the Collector—Half Storage.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

John M. Caballos vs. *Augustus Schell*—This was an action against the defendant, as Collector, to recover back certain amounts paid by the plaintiff for half-storage on goods imported by him. The warehousing act of 1854, having empowered the Secretary of the Treasury to make necessary regulations for carrying out the act, he made one, among others, to the effect that if the parties desired, after they had completed the entry of their goods for warehousing, to sell them directly from their vessel, they might be allowed to do so on the payment of half a month's storage. This proceeding enabled the parties to save the expense and risk of carting the goods to and from the warehouse, and the month's storage which would be due on them, though they remained less than a month in store. The plaintiff having paid various amounts for this half-month's storage on goods imported by him at various times, brought this suit to recover back the amount, claiming that the amounts were illegally exacted, and that he was compelled to pay them to get possession of his goods. No objection or protest against the payments was proved, and the defence took the ground that whether the charge were a proper one or not, yet that the plaintiff had paid the amounts voluntarily, and could not, therefore, recover them back. The Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Boies and Mr. Peckham; for the defendant, U. S. District Attorney Smith, and Mr. Allen and Mr. Wilcoxson.

The Union India-Rubber Company and the Tax Roll—The Authority of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Union India-Rubber Company vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiffs in this case claim, that in the year 1855, they were assessed to pay the sum of $3,352 84, as a tax upon their personal property.

When the assessment was made, the plaintiffs claimed a statutory exemption, upon the ground that they had not been, during the preceding year, in receipt of net annual profits equal to five per cent. on their capital stock. They presented to the Board of Supervisors an affidavit setting forth these facts, and petitioned that the roll might be corrected accordingly. The matter was referred to a private Committee; their President appeared before the Committee; and having heard no more about it, the Company, as alleged, supposed the tax had been rescinded. It was, however, confirmed; and the Receiver of Taxes was now proceeding against the property of the Company to collect it.

To prevent such collection, the plaintiffs applied for a perpetual injunction.

The complaint was demurred to, the defendants claiming that no cause of action was stated therein, and that the relief sought could not be granted by the Court sitting in Equity.

The following is the opinion of the Court:

CLERKE, J.—It is too long and too firmly established now, to be questioned, that the review and correction of all errors, mistakes and abuses in the exercise of the powers of subordinate public jurisdictions belongs to the Supreme Court in its superintending and supervisory capacity as a Court of the highest original common law jurisdiction. This function has never been deemed to belong to a Court of Equity; and now, although common law and equitable powers are united in this Court, yet the proceeding by which the exercise of this supervisory function is demanded must be in conformity with the methods always employed for that purpose.

I am not aware of any instance in which a Court of Equity has attempted to exercise this power, except that afforded in the case of the Union Cotton Manufacturing Company vs. The Supervisors of Oneida (1 Barb. C. R., 432.) But, in this case, the Chancellor expressly says: "No question was raised by the counsel of the defendants as to the jurisdiction of the Court. I have not, therefore, considered the question whether this is a proper case of equitable cognizance, or whether the complainants had a perfect remedy at law." That case, consequently, can have no weight against the whole current of authority the other way.

If the assessment-roll and warrant have passed beyond the control of the Supervisors, a *mandamus* against them to strike the plaintiff's name from the roll would probably be nugatory. But this does not show that the plaintiffs are without any legal remedy against others. At all events, I am persuaded that this action cannot be maintained.

There must be judgment on the demurrer, with costs.

Wm. Curtis Noyes for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendants.

Unlicensed Theatricals—A Verdict against "Volks' Garten."

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

The House of Refuge vs. *Borst & Baas.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The action was brought to recover $500 penalty of the defendants for giving theatrical performances in "Volks' Garten," in Fourth-street, without a license.

The defendants denied interest in the performances.

The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for the penalty claimed.

Henry A. Cram for plaintiffs. A. H. Wagner for defendants.

Sale and Delivery—Is a Tender of Goods Waived by a Request to put them in Bond?

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Monell.

Bernguiniere et al. vs. *Ward et al.*—This was an action to recover for the sale of sardines. The sale was made in March last, of goods to arrive.

The defendants claimed that the goods had never been tendered to them. The plaintiffs insisted that the tender had been waived by request of defendants to put the goods in bond. The goods had been bonded, but, as the defendants claimed, without their authority.

The jury found for plaintiffs, and the Court granted the defendants twenty days' time to make a case.

Messrs. Laroque for plaintiffs; Mr. Cordozo for defendants.

Citation for the Accounting of an Executor—Is it Sufficient when Made by an Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Franklin S. Kinney, Appellant vs. *Francis Delluc, Respondent.*—This was an appeal from an order of the Surrogate upon the final accounting of the appellant, as executor of the will of Joseph Beeuf.

The testator made his will in New-York, but died in France. He left no personal estate.

The will was proved, and the executor sold the property, and kept the proceeds ready to pay over to the persons entitled to receive it. Delluc, the attorney of Chateauneuf, one of the heirs, *as attorney*, cited the executor to account.

The application was dismissed on the ground that, *as attorney*, he could not make the application. The Surrogate's order on the final settlement orders the executor to pay the Surrogate's fees, the interest as a legacy to Jurbent, the nephew of the testator, and to Delluc, administrator of the testator's sister, the sum of $4,225 79.

The grounds of appeal are, that the decree is erroneous in not setting forth that the citation issued to all persons interested in the estate had been served or published as required by law, and in not allowing the bill of F. S. Kinney, the executor, for his expenses, &c.

Also in disallowing the charges for attorneys' fees in the accounts of the executors.

Decision reserved.

A. R. Dyett, counsel for appellant; A. W. Arnoux, for respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the trial of Frederick Lenor for the murder of Thomas Ryan, at a dance-house kept by the prisoner, on New-Year's Eve, was continued, and occupied the day. The case was summed up for the prisoner by James T. Brady, Esq., who claimed that there was no proof that the pistol which killed the deceased was discharged by the prisoner, but every reason to believe that it was the act of some one of the parties who had been creating the disturbance in the saloon. The District-Attorney will sum up the case for the Government at the opening of the Court this morning.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Justice Barnard.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of A. Baily, F. W. Kantz, C. Eneker, Ann Hunniford, and Caroline Read, were now admitted to probate.

Decisions.

Commissioners of Excise vs. *F. Baum and One Hundred and Three Other Cases.*—Motions denied in each of these cases, with $10 costs.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A very remarkable accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy railroad on Tuesday, at Windsor—remarkable, because so much damage was done, and no loss of life occurring. A truck of the 12½ line from Philadelphia, broke on the bridge by AMOS HUTCHINSON'S, and two of the passenger cars were thrown off; one of them, containing twenty persons, being dragged along a high embankment 300 yards, and rolling over into the meadow, and the other, with two or three passengers, swept the embankment, taking the fences clean, then lodged over a culvert, against a tree, the coupling giving way. The track was not cleared until about 6 o'clock. Only one person, a lady, was injured, and she but slightly.—*Trenton Republican, Feb.* 10.

Suicide of a Clergyman.

Rev. Mr. GERWIG, the Chaplain of the Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, now stationed near Gauley Bridge, in Western Virginia, committed suicide a few days ago. The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* gives the following particulars of the cause:

"Mr. GERWIG and Capt. MOSSNER occupied not only the same tent, but the same bed. Last Monday morning early, while both bed-fellows were still lying in bed, Capt. MOSSNER was awakened by the snapping of two percussion caps, and as he was looking about for an explanation of the matter, Mr. GERWIG jestingly remarked that he was simply playing with his revolver. The Captain, not suspecting anything serious, again laid down to sleep. He had scarcely however, lain quite two minutes, when he heard an explosion, which brought him instantly to his feet. A closer scrutiny discovered the fact that the Chaplain had shot himself in the forehead, and that the bullet had come out through the back of his head, causing immediate death.

The fact that Mr. GERWIG, on the evening before the said deed, had gathered together all his papers and committed them to the flames, and that he had the consciousness of being beloved by the whole regiment, left no doubt that he committed suicide.

He was born in the City of Pforzheim, Grand Duchy of Baden. His parents still reside there. He had been installed as a minister for several years before the revolution of 1849 broke out. During the outbreak he held the position of Civil Commissioner, and was compelled to flee the land in order to escape imprisonment.

The first position he held here was as pastor of the St. Paul's Church, on the corner of Race and Fifteenth streets. He afterward had a congregation in Hamilton, then in Pittsburgh, and latterly in Cumminsville. He was about forty-eight years of age, and leaves a family of several children, mostly of mature age.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 5
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Africa*, will close at the New-York Post office, to-day. (Wednesday,) at 9½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot, No. 55 Henry-st.; built by days' work; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent of lot, $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 100x25. Price $5,000; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. This house has an extension three stories in height. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 99 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-story and basement house No. 61 3d-av., near 15th-st., in good order, and containing all the modern improvements. Terms low. Apply to either HENRY D. CUMMINGS, No. 31 Nassau-st.; WALTER F. BRUSH, No. 9 Front-st.; or WM. JAGGER, Jr., No. 76 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 24th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 44, 2 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. BOSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house No. 37 West 24th-st., furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS.

WANTED, A FARM, OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE, of from twenty to fifty acres, within thirty miles of New-York, near the station on line of railroad. It must be well stocked with fruit, and the land under a high state of cultivation, and the property not to exceed in value $30,000, or in place answering the above description. The subscriber will give a piece of first-class City property, and, if necessary, some money in exchange. Address O. P. DORMAN, care of Lee, Bliss & Co., No. 34 Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., and during the evening at Aster-place Hotel.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 305 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls special attention to his general stock of Family Mourning Goods, being, without exception, the largest, most desirable, and cheapest ever offered at retail.

Milliners and Dressmakers supplied on liberal terms

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 24th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A nicely furnished room, with board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; location must be between Le Roy and Hammond sts., Ninth Ward. Address, stating terms, &c., B. J. K., Box 4,143 Post-Office.

15 EAST 16TH-STREET—BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av., very fine rooms, handsomely furnished, to let in suits or single, with or without board.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of this City, in manhood's prime, (never married) with a stainless character and good presence, affectionate, temperate, and domestic, of Christian principles and refined tastes, with some property, liberally educated, of a good family, and of high social standing, wishes to correspond confidentially with a young lady, or a young widow, possessing the same essentials, eventually, if mutually attached, on a personal acquaintance, with a view to matrimony. Address, with truthful description, &c., (not in sport,) M. M. C., Station D., Bible House, New-York City.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway.—T. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

USE

A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S

GREEN CORN,

IN CANS,

TAKE NO OTHER KIND,

as large quantities of inferior Corn is now offered. Compare it with that you have been using. Sold by grocers generally. See that you get the right kind.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &c.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER

OF

COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN L. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID,—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid; understands her duties and has the best City references. Call at No. 226 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a smart, tidy young woman, particularly neat in her person and about per work, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; she understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City references from her two last situations; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., next to the fancy-store, first floor front, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation in a small private family to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would be willing to assist with washing; is a neat, quick sewer, and will be found willing and obliging, and has the very best City reference. Call, or address for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; is also fully capable of taking charge of a young baby; the best of City reference can be given from her last place, from the first-class families. Call at No. 290 6th-av., in the hoop-skirt store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen for two days at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st., Ring the private door-bell next the jeweler's.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone. Best of City references from the last place. Inquire at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would mind children and sew. Can give good reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 438 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress alone; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, by a respectable German girl who can speak English. Inquire at No. 501 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer; would have no objection to travel with a family to any part of Europe. Has lived in her last situation, has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 625 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing if required, or will take care of children, and do plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 266 West 31st-st., first floor, near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 348 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. The very best City references given. Call at No. 47 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children, and to sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 211 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress and waitress; has unexceptionable City reference as to capacity and capability; none but first-class families need apply. Call for two days at No. 195 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class plain cook; will also assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 151 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; has excellent references from first-class families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 18th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman wishes to engage as above; understands her work thoroughly, such as meats, soups, pastries, &c.; has the best of reference. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a gentleman's family; is able to do all kinds of housework; is a most splendid laundress; also, good cook and baker; is fond of work, is willing and obliging; has good testimonials as to character and capability; wages moderate; would go in the country. Call at No. 147 East 33d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, in a private family, two girls; one must be a good cook, washer and ironer; and the other a chambermaid, and to assist in the washing; they must be willing and obliging, and bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 158 East 14th-st., seventh house from 2nd-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family; one who thoroughly understands her business. Apply for 2 days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., second floor, front room. Will go to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as good plain cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 13 Stanton-st., between the Bowery and Chrystie-st., first floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 West 18th-st.-place, third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant middle-aged woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; would take care of a dairy; has no objections to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly well; baking and larding, soups, jellies and all kinds of desserts. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 9 4th-st.

AS EXPERIENCED COOK.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman wants a situation as cook; she is fully experienced in all its branches and the best of City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country; she will be found willing and obliging. Call, for four days, at 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, in a private family, as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a Scotchwoman, as cook and laundress; understands baking, making soups, and all her duties thoroughly. Has the best of references. Call at No. 26 East 11th-st., corner of 3d-av., over the butcher's shop.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress, in a respectable private family. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 Sullivan-st.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman, as cook and waitress; understands all kinds of baking and cooking; has the best City references. Call at No. 361 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Scotch woman, who is perfectly trustworthy and fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker, and will assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of reference; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply to No. 378 6th-av., first floor front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation, who is willing and able to work; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; would do the general housework of a small family; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of baking, no objections to chamberwork; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 357 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer for a small private family. The best of City references. Can be seen at No. 97 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 182 Elizabeth-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable young woman who perfectly understands her business. Can be seen at her last place, No. 342 West 35th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has City reference. Can be seen for two days at 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Call at No. 99 Charles-st.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; can give the best of references; wages $8 per month or $2 per week. Call at, or address, No. 214 East 20th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American woman, a situation as housekeeper or a home in some good family; is a good housekeeper and first-rate cook. Call or address by note, at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, with a child, a situation to do housework in a plain family; wages not so much required as a home; can give good reference; is honest and capable. Can be seen at No. 250 West 15th-st., near 9th-av., over the bakery, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID, DRESSMAKER, &c.—A young English Protestant lady's maid, very good dressmaker and French hairdresser, wants a situation in a first-class private family; can cut and make all kinds of children's clothes, and will give good City references. Apply for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best City reference for over eleven years. Apply at No. 402 6th-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a competent young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing and the neatest of embroidery; has unexceptionable City reference since None but first-class families need apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches, or to do general housework in a small family, or go traveling with a lady to Havana as nurse. Call for 2 days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. The best of City reference from her last place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as laundress; would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY A competent woman, who is a first class laundress, and is without incumbrance; can do fluting; or would go out for two days in the week; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 340 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES an situation in a private family as first-rate laundress; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; the best of City reference can be given. Call for three days at No. 35 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or thorough servant; does up linens in style, fluting and finery; understands cooking in all its branches; wages $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation, as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 West 38th-st.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted a situation as matron or housekeeper in an institution or seminary or in a private family by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping; she is strictly conscientious, and would study the interest of her employer; advertiser is a person of practical experience; she can give the most satisfactory reference. Call or address M. E. JEVERS, at No. 443 Atlantic-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED person, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant; was in her last place 11 years; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 104 2d-av., between 12th and 14th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant young woman, who speaks good French, wants a situation as nurse; she can sew very well, and will give the best reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 Prince-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Englishwoman, a situation as nurse to attend ladies, or as children's nurse; terms low. Call or address No. 151 West 37th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl wishes to obtain a situation in a private family as nurse and plain sewer; is very kind to and fond of children; has good reference from her last place. Call, for four days, at No. 87 West 17th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a steady and experienced woman, Scotch Presbyterian; can take entire charge of a baby and bring it up by hand; or would go as nurse to, or wait on an invalid lady; has the best of City reference for both situations. Apply at No. 33a 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as child's nurse; understands the entire charge of children; would assist in chamberwork and sewing, or washing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as children's nurse, or to take care of a baby. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 147 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant woman wishes a situation, as nurse and seamstress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best references; can take charge of a babe from its birth; will also do chamberwork. Call at No. 244 6th-av., first floor, in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation for a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; has been in that capacity for the last four years; can cut and fit children's dresses; has unexceptionable City reference; none but first-class families need apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st. No objections to traveling.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable person as nurse and seamstress; is a very neat sewer; can make children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 208 35th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an experienced young woman as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference given as to capability. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE OR WAITRESS.—A NEAT, RESpectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse or waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; is a good embroidress and is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at her employer's, where she has lived three years, until engaged, No. 180½ West 43d-st., near 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing and chamberwork, if required; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent person, an American Protestant, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or take care of growing children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, between the hours of 10 and 3, at No. 62 West Washington-place, second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses; the best of reference can be given if required. Call for two days, at No. 658 Broadway, Room No. 21.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; understands family sewing and linen embroidery; is willing to be useful. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.; is willing to go in the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing, or would wait on a lady, or take care of children. Call at No. 109 West 14th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress; understands her business and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as waitress; has the best references. Call at No. 361 2d-av.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French languages spoken.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman would like the washing for a few gentlemen, or ladies' fine washing and fluting. Call, at any time, or address, No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., 2d floor.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a man of long experience in England and this country; understands everything connected with the care of horses; can produce the best of City reference for capability and steadiness. Address T. B., at Mr. Waters' Saddlery No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing to make himself useful; would take a groom's place; good City reference. Address E. P., Coachman, at Mr. Walsh's saddlery store, No. 985 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., or Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his references; no objections to City or country. Can be seen personally, or a note addressed to J. M., No. 30 Broadway, Office of the Greenwood Cemetery, will receive strict attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353,
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,685 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,096 26—$653,843 25—	$296,794 95
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$95,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,582,461 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,054 28	
Real Estate	76,866 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$4,109,353 45

7,026 Policies in force. Insuring $23,481,353 00
894 New Policies have been issued during the year.
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862 1,688,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862 2,665,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 10th of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

BRIDGEPORT BANK, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 8, 1862.
THE BILLS OF THIS BANK WILL BE redeemed at par, on and after the 10th inst., at the "Bank of the State of New-York," New-York City.
G. BURROUGHS, Cashier.

$6,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, upon improved City property. Address Box No. 2,408 Post-office.

WANTED—SEVEN THREE-TENTHS TREASURY Notes, of the denomination of $5,000.
ROBERT SEWELL, No. 72 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, and that the terms thereof are as follows:

The name of said firm is BULKLEY & LAPHAM, and their business that of Bills and Exchange, in all its branches and appurtenances. The names of the partners therein are JOSEPH E. BULKLEY, residing in the City of New-York; HENRY G. LAPHAM, residing in the City of Brooklyn; EDMUND W. BULKLEY, residing in New-York, general partners, and ANSON LAPHAM, residing at Skaneateles, New-York, special partner.

That the cash capital actually contributed to the common stock of said firm by said special partner, is the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars. That said firm is to commence on the 1st day of February, 1862, and continue to the 1st day of February, 1864; and their principal place of business is in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1862.
JOSEPH E. BULKLEY,
HENRY G. LAPHAM,
EDMUND W. BULKLEY,
ANSON LAPHAM.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of JAS. TAYLOR & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Edwin Taylor retiring from said firm. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under name and firm of JAS. TAYLOR & SON, at same place as formerly, No. 127 Attorney-st., by whom, likewise, all present outstanding accounts will be settled.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862. JAMES TAYLOR,
JOSEPH TAYLOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the carrying on of the dry goods jobbing business, at No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, to date from the 1st day of January, 1862, under the firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

JOHN D. LEWIS.
ARTHUR M. COCK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.

JASPER E. CORNING,
JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat's.
s12-law6m W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL G. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—law6m W* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator,
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861.
Dec. 13-law6m W* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, an association located in the City of New-York for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized and Pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity, intend applying to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for a special act of incorporation. Jan. 9, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ebenezer Clemo, late of the City of New-York, chemist, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 292 West 22d-st., on or before the 14th day of July next.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Administrator.
JAN. 14, 1862.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 54 Wall-st.

6½
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDEND to the stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT,
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy holders on the earned premiums of participating policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.

CASH CAPITAL,
$400,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

A Semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1862.

SEVENTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February inst. upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The transfer books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February instant.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 48 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CENTRAL PARK.—TO RENT—A PART OF THE building at 51st. St. Vincent, 104th-st., near 6th-av., for a restaurant, to be kept under rules and restrictions to be prescribed by the Commissioners of the Central Park. Apply this week to the Property Clerk, at his office on the Park, 5th-av., opposite 64th-st.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK Exchange would be willing to take a partner for the transaction of a strictly commission business. No one need apply unless prepared to furnish some capital and the most satisfactory references. Application, in own name, may be addressed to A. B., Box 1,129 Post-office.

$1,000 CASH—WITH ACTIVITY AND PERsonal attention, will secure a partnership that, for safety, respectability and profit, has no equal. Association and location the very best. Address B. B. B., Box 137 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CASH CAPITAL, for a very profitable business in a medical branch; physicians or druggists only need apply. Address B., Box No. 2,775 Post office.

BAKERY FOR SALE—NOW DOING A FIRST-class trade on one of the best avenues in the City. Address BAKERY, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CHAMPAGNE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st.:

CHAMPAGNE.—In pursuance of a stipulation made June 21, 1861, between Adolph Roque and Peter Goelet, will be sold at auction, in lots to suit purchasers, 60 cases champagne, (Œil de Perdrix,) red seal.

GREAT SALE OF TOOLS, MACHINERY AND PATTERNS.—Over 600 lots of tools, and articles of machinery, and all the patterns of the Matteawan Machine Company, will be sold in parcels, on the premises formerly of said Company, in Fishkill, to close a trust, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars see catalogues, by applying to T. J. B. Schenck, Esq., Matteawan; to John J. Monell, Esq., Newburgh; at No. 99 Maiden-lane, New-York, or to the undersigned.

E. W. FARRINGTON,
NEWBURGH, Feb. 4, 1862. Receiver, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising our usual assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, FEB. 11, SUPPOSED IN a 14th-st. omnibus, about 11 o'clock, a small Geneva WATCH, André Liodet, maker, with blue enameled leaves at the back. The above reward will be paid to any one leaving the watch at Hegeman's drug-store, No. 756 Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 1ST INST., A lady's BRACELET, a flat chased band, while going from No. 254 Madison-st. to Pier No. 18, Staten Island Ferry. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 254 Madison-st.

LOST—A CHECK DRAWN BY ME JAN. 28, 1862, on the Bank of Commerce in New-York, in favor of Dr. Daniel Babbitt, for $1,005 37-100. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. WM. REDMOND.

FOUND—ABOUT A WEEK AGO, ON PARK-ROW, a large sized young shepherd dog. The owner may have him on proof of property and payment of expenses, at No. 49 Beekman-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to Extract Teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted. Gold fillings from $1 to $5; Bone and Silver, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker and Burchard.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our

SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
ETNA	SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Mar. 1,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75
First cabin to London	$80
First cabin to Paris	$85
First cabin to Hamburg	$85
Steerage	$30
Steerage to London	$33
Steerage to Paris	$38
Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVANS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March.	SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAVESINK will leave New-York at 4½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

THE WASHINGTON WRITING CASE.—Something entirely new and beautiful, designed for the million. It is made of Wood, and neatly covered with beautiful Watered Paper, is in the shape of a perfect Desk, and a splendid present for young ladies, or any one, and just the article any soldier needs. It is 8¾ inches long, 5¾ wide, 1 inch deep, and contains as follows, viz.:

6 Sheets fine White Note Paper.
6 Envelopes to match.
6 Sheets Union Note Paper
6 Envelopes to match.
1 Sheet Blotting Paper
1 Inkstand and Ink.
1 Fine Pen-holder.
1 Fine Lead Pencil.
2 Fine Steel Pens,
1 Calendar, 1862.

Retail price 25c. Large discount to agents and dealers. Circulars free. JOHN H. TINGLEY,
Bookseller and Stationer, No. 152½ Fulton-st., N. Y.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A HOE OR TAYLOR large cylinder press, in good condition. 28½x41 or 31x46. Address E. R. WEBB & CO., corner of Fulton and Dutch sts., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

AT HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.—pupils may commence at any time. Classes on Monday and Thursday afternoons and evenings. All the fashionable and approved dances taught. N. B.—A private soirée on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13. Apply as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Practicing class for ladies and gentlemen every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRing no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultation daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. M. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY so, suited with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, for which he is duly unapprenticed, and for entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dune-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE

THE VICTORY AT FORT HENRY.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

vent the deadly missiles from springing forth to their work of destruction—and yet not a trigger was pulled on either side.

Less than a mile separated the fleet and the fort, and yet not a word was said. The rebels appeared to be confidently anticipating the conflict; and grouped like statues around the guns, with lanyards stretched, they waited for the Yankees to open the ball.

When about 600 yards from the Fort, the bow-guns of the flag-ship poured their contents straight into the Fort, and so close after it that the reports seemed almost one, the other three poured in their fire, and scarcely had the smoke cleared from the muzzles of the pieces, ere the whole ten guns of the rebels belched forth their contents in reply, sending a terrific iron shower in, above and around our gunboats. Taking their cue from the others, the three wooden gunboats, which were about a mile below, opened from their bow-guns, and then the concert was fairly egun. For one hour the roar was so incessant that the successive reports of the guns could, in many cases, not be distinguished. Occasionally there would be a momentary lull—then a single reverberating roar would give the key note, and an instant after all the voices would swell in one tremendous chorus.

A thick veil of smoke soon enveloped all the boats, and hid them completely from view. About all visible, was a dense white vapor, from out which could be seen constantly, quick flashes of flame, and above which could be seen rising, delicate, balloon-like forms of smoke, which an instant before were imprisoned in rebel shells.

From the very first, the fire of a majority of the rebel guns seemed directed at the *Essex*. She seemed to be remembered, as the one which time and again has pitched a heavy 10-inch shell from Lucas Bend "clean" into the very streets of Columbus, and they seemed determined to pay off some old scores. In their first volley two 32-pound shots struck the *Essex* on the starboard bow, indenting deeply the iron sheathing, and then glanced off, down the river, while a perfect storm of the iron missiles whistled around above her decks, and ploughed into the water on either side. She received in all eleven shots—one of which carried death through the whole length of the vessel. It entered a larboard port, carried off the top of the head of the Master's mate, and passing on entered the boiler, and instantly loosened a devil a thousand times more deadly than ball or shell. The steam and water poured out, filling the whole space between decks, and causing more destruction than all the balance of the enemy's missiles put together—four men were almost instantly suffocated to death, and some 25 severely scalded, among whom was the gallant Commander PORTER. The two pilots who were in the pilot-house above, had no escape except through a passage from below, and up this the steam rushed, as if coming from a safety-valve, and of course with fatal effect. Both men in the pilot-house perished in this miserable trap—a death whose horror can scarcely be imagined, but cannot be described. The Master's Mate was a young man named S. P. BRITTAN, a native of New-York, and, I believe, has occasionally acted as your correspondent. The moment before the heavy 32-pound ball came crashing through the port, he was standing in conversation with Commander PORTER, and felt in the highest spirits. He had just finished a jocular remark, when the shot struck him in the back of the head, taking the top and back completely off.

Of course the *Essex* was thenceforth unmanageable and slowly drifted down the main channel, and was soon after met by a steamer, which towed her down to the place occupied by the boats before starting. The last ball took effect in the *Essex* about fifteen minutes before the rebel flag came down, and, consequently, she failed to be in at the death. One of the scalded men, being told by the physician, as they were drifting down, that he could not live, asked how the fight went on. "They have surrendred," was the reply. "Glory to God!" said he, in a feeble voice, and at the same trying to wave his hand. "Glory to God!" he repeated; "I can die now, and don't care!" In a few moments he was dead.

The shots which took effect on the *Essex*, were as follows: Two in the starboard bow, one in the starboard bow close to the water, three in the wheel house, one in larboard bow port and through boiler two on the larboard side, about half-way between bow and stern, one in the ammunition-house—a little cabin on deck, and one which glanced off from the deck, near the wheelhouse—in all eleven. One single shot did all the damage—the one which passed through the boiler. Had the boilers been placed *below* the water-line, as they are in most of the boats, the sad results that attended it would never have occurred. Soon after the *Essex* became disabled, the pelting of the iron storm proved too hot for human endurance, and the rebel rag came rapidly down from air to mud—its appropriate dwelling. The firing on the part of the gunboats immediately ceased, and a boat was sent off from the flag-boat, which found, upon landing, that the rebels were completely disposed to an unconditional surrender.

The fort was soon after taken possession of, and it was found that the sum total of rebels bagged, was between 70 and 100—the balance having all left the night before on the steamer *Dunbar*.

Brig.-Gen. TIGHLMAN was found to be in command and with but little delay he agreed to an unconditional surrender. Our troops soon after had possession, and found that the results well repaid the danger of the enterprise.

Among those who surrendered were Brigadier (acting Major) Gen. TIGHLMAN, Maj. CORBICO, Col. CARMICHAEL, Capt. HAYDEN, of the Engineers, and Capt. MILLER, besides several other commissioned officers. The balance of the force, it was found, had taken the opportunity of the darkness of the night previous and had made themselves scarce—retreated probably up the river.

Ten of the rebels were found killed, and some twelve or fifteen wounded. Three hundred and sixty tents were found on the west side of the river, and about as many near the fort—in all of which were found evidences of the haste with which the rebels had evacuated their quarters. Several hundred stands of arms were found—chiefly squirrel rifles and double-barreled shot-guns—and, also, a large amount of clothing, forage, provisions, wagons, mules, horses, and, in short, any quantity of articles which go to make up the equipment of a well-regulated and well-supplied army.

I need not describe particularly the general features of the fort, as you will learn it from the map which I send you. Suffice it that it was of immense strength, and vastly different from the institution which has hitherto been "diagramed" to the public through the means of newspapers. Instead of being a simple breastwork along the river, it proved to be a bastioned fort, with thick, heavy parapets, and a wide deep ditch, and one which was calculated to be impregnable to almost any force that could be brought against it.

A steamer is about leaving for Cairo, and in order to send this letter I shall be obliged to omit many interesting particulars, which I hope to be able to afford in a letter to morrow. I will add that no one was killed on any of the other gunboats, although several were wounded.

An order given below will afford you an idea of the disposition made of the land forces. Owing to the very muddy state of the roads, they did not reach Fort Henry until after its surrender.

The following is the order alluded to:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CAIRO, CAMP IN FIELD, NEAR FORT HENRY, Feb. 5, 1862.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 1.—The First Division, Gen. J. A. MCCLERNAND, commanding, will move at 11 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, under the guidance of Lieut.-Col. MCPHERSON, and take a position on the roads from Fort Henry to Fort Donelson and Dover.

It will be the special duty of this command to prevent all reinforcements to Fort Henry, or escape from it. Also, to be held in readiness to charge and take Fort Henry by storm, promptly, on the receipt of orders.

Two brigades of the Second Division, Gen. C. F. SMITH, commanding, will start at the same hour from the west bank of the river, and take and occupy the heights commanding Fort Henry. The point will be held by so much artillery as can be made available, and such other troops as, in the opinion of the General commanding Second Division, may be necessary for its protection.

The Third Brigade, Second Division, will advance up the east bank of the Tennessee River, as fast as it can be securely done, and be in readiness to charge upon the Fort, or move to the support of the First Division, as may be necessary.

All of the forces on the west bank of the river, not required to hold the heights commanding Fort Henry, will return to their transports, cross to the east bank, and follow the First Division as rapidly as possible.

The west bank of the Tennessee River not having been reconnoitered, the commanding officer intrusted with taking possession of the enemy's works there, will proceed with great caution, and such information as can be gathered, and such guides as can be found in the time intervening before 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The troops will move with two days' rations of bread and meat in their haversacks.

One company of the Second Division, armed with rifles, will be ordered to report to Flag-Officer FOOTE, as sharpshooters, on board the gunboats.

By order. U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The entire number of guns in Fort Henry was found to be seventeen, of which there were one rifled 32-pounder, one 10-inch columbiad, and the balance 32s and 64s. At the surrender it was found that the rifled gun had burst, and that six of the others were disabled.

The following is a complete list of the casualties on board the *Essex*:

KILLED.

S. P. Brittain, Master's Mate.
James McBride, Pilot.
Marshall H. Ford, Pilot.
James Coffey, seaman.
John Costello, seaman.

WOUNDED.

Capt. Porter, slightly scalded.
J. H. Lewis, Paymaster, wounded.
Theo. P. Ferry, Third Master, wounded.
Samuel Boyer, seaman, slighlty scalded.
N. McCarty, seaman, badly scalded.
Peter White, seaman, slightly scalded.
Jno. Rogers, seaman, slightly scalded.
Geo. E. Nichols, seaman, badly scalded.
Frank Wilson, seaman, badly scalded.
Tho. Willett, seaman, badly scalded.
Henry Hagan, seaman, badly scalded.
David Wilson, seaman, badly scalded.
Benj. Harrington, seaman, badly scalded.
Wm. O'Brien, seaman, badly scalded.
Thos. Mullen, seaman, badly scalded.
Wm. H. Maxey, seaman, badly scalded.
Timothy Sullivan, seaman, badly scalded.
J. B. Bresse, seaman, badly scalded.
B. Soula, seaman, slightly scalded.
J. J. Phillips, seaman, badly scalded.
John O. Hara, seaman, badly scalded.

MISSING.

Adam P. King, seaman.
John Matthews, seaman.
A. D. Watermann, seaman.
Henry Gemper, seaman.
John Lang, seaman.
Henry Reynolds, seaman.
James Bedard, seaman.
Wm. Lawrence, seaman.

OFFICERS UNHURT.

First Master, R. K. Riley.
Second Master, James Lanning.
Fourth Master, G. W. Walker.
Gunner, M. B. Snyder.
Engineer, —— ——.

The balance of the wounded together with other matters of interest, will be found in another letter.

Three of the gunboats—the wooden ones—left tonight to destroy the Memphis and Nashville Railroad bridge, which is some twenty miles above this point.

GALWAY.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

A Great Battle Impending at Fort Donelson.

The Fort Surrounded by Seven National Batteries.

PROBABLE ATTACK UPON IT TO-DAY.

Ascent of the Tennessee River to Florence, Ala.

A Number of Rebel Gunboats Destroyed.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF BOWLING GREEN,

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Two persons just arrived report that the rebels are evacuating Bowling Green, with indications of their proceeding toward Nashville.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER BATTLE

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

A special Cairo dispatch to the *Gazette* says that National officers from Fort Donelson report that Gen. GRANT had surrounded the fort with seven batteries of artillery, and the fort will be shelled or surrendered to-day or to-morrow. There are 8,000 rebels in the fort.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GUNBOATS—NATIONAL REINFORCEMENTS, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

A special from Cairo to the *Democrat* says that Commodore FOOTE has just received dispatches from Capt. PHELPS, of the gunboat *Conestoga*, announcing the return of the gunboat expedition from up the Tennessee River, after capturing a new rebel gunboat and destroying all the other rebel boats on the river as far up as Florence, Ala.

The *Republican's* Fort Henry dispatch says that a portion of the army, encamped near the river, have been moved two miles further back, with all their batteries, from which point the roads are good, and a speedy forward movement can be made when desired.

Two more regiments arrived to-day, and two more steamers, laden with troops, are just coming in sight.

The enemy at Fort Donelson are being rapidly reinforced, and the prisoners say that they are confident they can hold the position. Trees are being felled for two miles around the fort by a gang of negroes.

Gen PILLOW is in command there with 2,000 men, embracing some of the best artillerists from Columbus. There are two small forts and three camps several hundred yards from the main fortification, and present appearances indicate that the coming battle will be much more desperate than that at Fort Henry.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The gunboats which were sent up the Tennessee River by Commodore FOOTE, have captured one of the enemy's gunboats, destroyed all their transports, and broken up all their camps. The river is now clear as far up as Florence, Alabama.

A SUCCESSFUL CAVALRY SKIRMISH.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 11.

A detachment of cavalry, 250 strong, had an engagement with some rebels on Sunday, seven miles east of Fort Henry. Five rebels were killed, and thirty prisoners and thirty horses were captured. One National soldier was wounded.

A detachment of the Thirty-Second Illinois Regiment destroyed a portion of the bridge on the Louisville, Clarksville, and Memphis Road on Saturday evening. The rebel camp at that place had been previously evacuated.

In consequence of Gen. SMITH's appointment not having been confirmed by the Senate, that officer transferred the command of his Division to Gen. LEWIS WALLACE, and will leave for Paducah today. Gens. GRANT and MCCLERNAND telegraphed to Washington vouching for SMITH's loyalty and efficiency, and urging that the Senate reconsider its action.

Gen. GRANT and Staff made a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Fort Donelson yesterday.

The steamer *W. H. B.* has returned from the railroad bridge with a lot of horses, wagons, commissary stores, &c.

CAPTURE OF REBELS IN INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the *Commercial* says that two men were arrested at Princeton, Ind., a few days since, by the Surveyor of the Port. Upon reaching the prison, their clothing and boot-legs were found wadded with letters for parties in the South, many of them from Europe. One of them had a large amount of gold on his person.

Reinforcements had gone forward from Danville and Somerset, to support Gen. THOMAS in his movement on Knoxville.

THE ST. LOUIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The Union Chamber of Commerce, to-day, unanimously passed resolutions urging our Senators to support the Treasury Note bill recently passed by the House.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Another Accession to the Number of Contrabands—A Black Cavalryman—Arrival of Prisoners for Exchange, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 10, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The French steam-corvette *Gassandi* arrived this forenoon. The *Catinet* has also returned here.

Ten deserters, contrabands, came to Camp Hamilton this afternoon, having been found by a scouting party, under Capt. DONOVAN, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment. One was a member of the Black Virginia Cavalry, who were engaged in the skirmish at New-Market Bridge, on the 22d of December, with MAX WEBER's regiment. He was completely armed, with carbine, pistol, &c., and had a considerable amount of rebel money. They represent a great scarcity of provisions.

The bark *Trinity* arrived this afternoon, from Boston, with 400 released prisoners, in charge of Lieut. BUELL, to be exchanged. It is expected that Bishop AMES and Hon. HAMILTON FISH will accompany the prisoners when they are sent over in the morning.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 9.

Our recent victory in Tennessee causes the liveliest gratification here, and will nerve our brave soldiers and sailors to deeds of valor unprecedented in our country's former proud history.

The flag of truce to day brought important decisions of the rebel Government concerning Commissioners FISH and AMES, and, although we are not permitted to know the contents of the official dispatches, we are advised that Messrs. FISH and AMES will not be received except upon terms and conditions humiliating to the august majesty of the Federal Government, and terms which we do not believe will be acceptable to our Government, even in view of the immense benefits to be derived from the work of the Commission.

In a few days more we shall have direct telegraphic communication with Philadelphia. The steamer *George Washington* started this afternoon for Cherrystone Inlet, having on board the submarine cable, 30 miles in length, acids, batteries and instruments, in charge of G. W. HEISS and Assistants, Superintendent of the United States Military Telegraph.

ORDNANCE AND SUPPLIES FOR THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The steamer *Ellen S. Terry* has been chartered by Quartermaster BIGGS, to convey ordnance and supplies to the Burnside Expedition' and probably will be dispatched to day. She will also take out Assistant Quartermaster LOREING, and forty men of the Marine Artillery, and a mail. It is understood that Quartermaster BIGGS will deposit $50,000 with the United States Assistant Treasurer in this City, which amount will be placed to the credit of Capt. CUTTING, of the Quartermaster's Department, and disbursed by him, in the form of checks, to the soldiers and seamen serving in the Expedition. By his method the checks can be returned to families here, who, upon presenting them at the proper place, will receive their equivalent in money.

MAILS FOR PORT ROYAL AND THE GULF.

On Thursday morning the steamer *Ericsson* will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Port Royal, S. C. She will carry the mails to Commodore DUPONT's fleet, and Gen. SHERMAN's Division. On the same day, Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, No. 6 State-street, will also dispatch the steamer *Philadelphia*, now lying at the foot of Warren-street, with the mails for Key West, Fort Jefferson, Fort Pickens, Ship Island, and the Gulf Squadron.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

In the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. JAMES A. BELL was chosen President *pro tem.*

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

Defining the powers and duties of Boards of Supervisors.

Directing to be paid on certain canal drafts protested for non-payment.

Amending the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company.

To amend the Excise laws of 1857.

Repealing the act opening Union street in the City of Brooklyn.

The bill in relation to the New-York and Erie Railroad was taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The Assembly was occupied up to 2 P. M. in consideration of the bill to reimburse WM. MONTEATH for canal damages.

THE MATTHEWS STABBING CASE.

Interview of Judge McCunn with Matthews and Alice Gray.

Our readers will remember the case of MATTHEWS, who was stabbed by a party of roughs on Thursday last. Owing to his well-known sporting character, his condition has excited the liveliest interest among the peculiar class of which he was a prominent member. The fact that as yet he is not dead, induced the counsel for the prisoners charged with his assault, to endeavor by the appliance of a writ of *habeas corpus* to remove from the immediate attention of the law their clients.

In pursuance of this intent, a motion was made before his Honor, Judge MCCUNN, yesterday morning, and urged with considerable eloquence and power by the counsel. Judge MCCUNN did not feel at liberty to grant their request without further and fuller information concerning the present state of the wounded man, and the probable result of the assault. In order that he might obtain such information, he adjourned the proceedings until yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and subsequently to 10 A. M. to-day.

After the adjournment, the Judge went to the Hospital, that he might, by personal examination and professional consultation with the physicians, ascertain the exact facts.

MATTHEWS will not recover. Indeed there is every probability that he has not survived until this writing, although he may possibly linger through another twenty-four hours. He was found in the lower end of a long ward, lying on a narrow cot, which was separated from the rest of the beds by a high screen. The attendants say that, during the entire day, he has been "out of his head," and has raved continually about his horses, races, fights, and various matters of that kind. Occasionally he sank very low, and it was only by the immediate administration of reviving medicine that he was kept up. Several times the attendants feared that he was in the death-struggle, but up to the hour of our reporter's leaving he was yet alive.

The Judge was of course unable to talk with him, but he sat by him for some time and gathered such data from the stewards and others as he could. Subsequently he met DRS. PARKER and ROOSA, and they informed him that MATTHEWS had not more than one chance in five hundred for life. His pulsations are at the rate of one hundred and fifty a minute, and his respirations are but fifty. At every breath a most fearful rattle was heard, and the sight of his death-pale face, open mouth and half shut eyes, was painful in the extreme. By his bedside a devoted sister and two half frantic brothers are in constant attendance, and such consolation as earthly kindness can suggest, is entirely at his service.

The young woman, Miss ALICE GRAY, who was riding with MATTHEWS at the time, is in another Ward. The Judge, with Dr. HUNTER, visited her for the purpose of obtaining such testimony as she could give concerning the affair. Miss GRAY is apparently about twenty years of age, and very pretty. She is intelligent, and though at times in great pain from her wound, was able to give a clear and succinct account of the transaction. She stated that as MATTHEWS and she were riding, they heard the cry of those in the advanced sleigh, and MATTHEWS exclaiming, "My friends are in danger, I must help them," jumped from the cutter. She begged him to be careful, but he plunged forward and was instantly attacked by the parties who had previously engaged his friends. Miss GRAY was terribly frightened, but with an instinct peculiar to her sex, ran rapidly toward the struggling group, and threw herself between MATTHEWS and his assailant. She says she didn't "think they would stab a woman, and was in hopes of preventing further trouble." They were as reckless, however, of her as of MATTHEWS, and she received a fearful blow in her hip, which, though serious, is not dangerous.

She entirely exonerated MATTHEWS and his friends, saying that the others are alone to blame and deserving of censure. She was very eager in her inquiries concerning the state and probable fate of MATTHEWS, and expressed the ardent hope that he might recover.

The evidence thus brought before Judge MCCUNN could not fail to convince him of the fatal issue of the blow, and he decided to refuse the application, which will be made before him to-day at 10 A. M.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS BY THE JURA.

Earl Russell's Reply to Mr. Seward on the Trent Affair.

Lord Lyons' Communication on the Stone Blockade.

The Relations of France and the United States.

The newspaper bag for the Associated Press, by the steamship *Jura*, which arrived at Portland on Monday night, was dispatched to this City by the 2 P. M. train, which was due here about 10 o'clock, but did not arrive until midnight.

The steamship *America* arrived at Boston at 1¾ o'clock yesterday. The foreign files by her for the Associated Press, as well as her mails and those by the *Jura*, were forwarded to New-York by the night train, which is due this morning.

We give below such extracts from our files by the *Jura* as seem of most immediate interest.

The Paris papers contain the following: "It is asserted that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN has accepted the throne of Mexico on condition that the allies agree to maintain the occupation of Mexico for ten years."

The Relations of France with the United States Officially Announced.

The relations of the French Government with the United States are thus referred to in the report on the "General Situation of the Empire," laid before the Legislative Body:

"The serious internal complications which have taken place in the United States have not disturbed (*altéré*) the cordiality of our relations with that country. It was impossible, however, that the conflict, the outbreak of which we beheld with pain, should not interfere, when it assumed so large proportions, with our ordinary transactions with the United States, and that it should not affect, to a certain extent, the security of our commerce. The Government of the Emperor has, therefore, had to take into serious consideration, from the very first, these inevitable consequences of the American crisis. It could not hesitate at the attitude which circumstances made imperative. Having, on the one hand, the duty of seeing that the interests placed under its protection should suffer as little as possible from the struggle which was going on; desirous, on the other hand, to show its respect for the internal rights and independence of another country, it could only pursue one line of policy to attain the double object it had in view—the strict observance of neutrality. Consequently, whilst maintaining wishes for the maintenance of the American Union on those conditions which had until very recently appeared best calculated to secure its prosperity; whilst being disposed, if it were solicited to do so, to contribute by its good offices to put an end to a deplorable struggle, it hastened, on the one hand, to remind its subjects of the duties imposed upon them by that neurrality, the benefit of which it, (the Imperial Government) claimed in their behalf; and, on the other, to lay down the principles which it expected the belligerents to respect. We have obtained in this latter respect satisfactory declarations, and, if it did not rest with the Emperor's Government to do away with all the embarrassments which a state of war on any part of the globe always involve, the principles the application of which the belligerents have admitted, will at least have the effect of preventing those injuries which must otherwise have aggravated the sufferings inevitably caused by the present state of things.

The Emperor's Speech.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says: "The six lines devoted to America are very satisfactory. They distinctly affirm the principle of non-intervention, so long as the rights of neutrals are respected, and leave it to be understood that there is for the present no thought of recognizing the Confederate States, or raising the blockade of Charleston." These six lines are as follows:

"The civil war which desolates America has greatly compromised our commercial interests. So long, however, as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to expressing wishes for an early termination of these dissensions."

From the London Star.

The allusion to the civil war in America has been touched upon in a manner worthy the actual policy of the French Government. This moment, before I could return from the scene of to-day's ceremony, or before the "Discours de l'Empereur" has been posted, I find that a member of the Imperial household has sent to me a note containing that particular paragraph, which, while deploring the consequences the war between the North and South have in compromising the commercial interests of France, emphatically declares that it is the duty of neutral Powers to abstain from interfering by armed force to put an end to its evil results on foreign commerce. This bears out fully the statements which it has been in my power to make lately in relation to the tendencies of the policy of the Emperor, and the fallacies of the hopes held out to the Southerners by some of the English and French newspapers, that France had decided upon aiding England to break the blockade.

Lord Russell's Reply to Mr. Seward.

A brief summary of Lord RUSSELL's dispatch to Lord LYONS, embodying the reply of the English Government to Mr. SEWARD's lengthy paper on international law, appeared in our impression of yesterday. We now proceed to give a fuller abstract of this important document. His Lordship says:

"We must discard entirely from our minds the allegation that the captured persons were rebels, and we must consider them only as enemies of the United States at war with its Government, for that is the ground on which Mr. SEWARD ultimately places the discussion. It is the only ground upon which foreign Governments can treat it. The first inquiry that arises, therefore, is, as Mr. SEWARD states it, "Were the persons named, and their supposed dispatches, contraband of war?" Upon this question Her Majesty's Government differ entirely from Mr. SEWARD. The general right and duty of a neutral power to maintain its own communications and friendly relations with both belligerents, cannot be disputed. "A neutral nation," says VATTEL, "continues, with the two parties at war, in the several relations nature has placed between nations. It is ready to perform toward both of them all the duties of humanity, reciprocally due from nation to nation." In the performance of these duties, on both sides, the neutral nation has itself a most direct and material interest; especially when it has numerous citizens resident in the territories of both belligerents; and when its citizens, resident both there and at home, have property of great value in the territories of the belligerents, which may be exposed to danger from acts of confiscation and violence if the protection of their own Government should be withheld. This is the case with respect to British subjects during the present civil war in North America. Acting upon these principles, Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, in the case of the *Caroline*, during the war between Great Britain and France, decided that the carrying of dispatches from the French Ambassador resident in the United States to the Government of France by a United States merchant ship was no violation of the neutrality of the United States in the war between Great Britain and France, and that such dispatches could not be treated as contraband of war. "The neutral country," he said, "has a right to preserve its relations with the enemy, and you are not at liberty to conclude that any communication between them can partake, in any degree, of the nature of hostility against you. The enemy may have its hostile projects to be attempted with the neutral State, but your reliance is on the integrity of the neutral State, that it will not favor nor participate in such designs, but as far as its own councils and actions are concerned, will oppose them. And if there should be private reasons to suppose this confidence in the good faith of the neutral State has a doubtful foundation, that is matter for the caution of the Government, to be counteracted by just measures of preventive policy; but it is no ground on which this Court can pronounce that the neutral carrier has violated his duty by bearing dispatches, which, as far as he can know, may be presumed to be of an innocent nature, and in the maintenance of a pacific connection." And he continues shortly afterwards: "It is to be considered, also, with regard to this question, what may be due to the convenience of the neutral State; for its interest may require that the intercourse of correspondence with the enemy's country should not be altogether interdicted. It might be thought to amount almost to a declaration that an ambassador from the enemy shall not reside in the neutral State, if he is declared to be debarred from the only means of communicating with his own. For to what useful purpose can he reside there without the opportunities of such a communication? It is too much to say that all the business of the two States shall be transacted by the Minister of the neutral State resident in the enemy's country. The practice of nations has allowed to neutral States the privilege of receiving Ministers from the belligerent States, and the use and convenience of an immediate negotiation with them."

That these principles must necessarily extend to every kind of diplomatic communication between government and government, whether by sending or receiving Ambassadors or Commissioners personally, or by sending or receiving dispatches from or to such Ambassadors or Commissioners, or from or to the respective governments, is too plain to need argument; and it seems no less clear that such communications must be as legitimate and innocent in their first commencement as afterwards, and that the rule cannot be restricted to the case in which diplomatic regulations are already formally established by the residence of an accredited minister of the belligerent power in the neutral country. It is the neutrality of the one party to the communications, and not either the mode of the communication or the time when it first takes place, which furnishes the test of the true application of the principle. The only distinction arising out of the peculiar circumstances of a civil war, and of the non-recognition of the independence of the *de facto* Government, of one of the belligerents, either by the other belligerent of by the neutral power, is this; that for the purpose of avoiding the difficulties which might arise from a formal and positive solution of these questions, diplomatic agents are frequently substituted, who are clothed with the powers and enjoy the immunities of ministers, though they are not invested with the representative character, nor entitled to diplomatic honors. Upon this footing Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, who are expressly stated by Mr. SEWARD to have been sent as pretended Ministers Plenipotentiary from the Southern States to the Courts of St. James' and at Paris, must have been sent, and would have been, if at all, received, and the reception of these gentlemen upon this footing could not have been justly regarded, according to the law of nations, as a hostile or unfriendly act toward the United States. Nor, indeed, is it clear that these gentlemen would have been clothed with any powers, or have enjoyed any immunities beyond those accorded to diplomatic agents not officially recognized.

It appears to Her Majesty's Government to be a necessary and certain deduction from those principles, that the conveyance of public agents of this character from Havana to St. Thomas on their way to Great Britain and France, and of their credentials or dispatches (if any) on board the *Trent*, was not, and could not, be a violation of the duties of neutrality on the part of that vessel; and both for that reason, and also because the destination of these persons and of their dispatches was *bona fide* neutral, it is, in the judgment of Her Majesty's Government, clear and certain that they were not contraband. * * It is of the very essence of the definition of contraband that the articles should have a hostile and not a neutral destination. 'Goods,' says Lord STOWELL, 'going to a neutral port, cannot come under the description of contraband, all goods going thence being equally lawful. The rule respecting contraband,' he adds, 'as I have always understood it, is, that articles must be taken *in delicto*, in the actual pro-ecution of the voyage to an enemy's port.' On what just principle can it be contended that a hostile destination is less necessary, or a neutral destination more obnoxious, for constituting a contraband character in the case of public agents or dispatches, than in the case of arms and ammunition?"

Lord RUSSELL examines at considerable length the opinion of Sir W. SCOTT and VATTEL, and continues:

"The rule, therefore, to be collected from these authorities is, that you may stop an enemy's ambassador in any place in which you are yourself a master, or in any other place where you have a right to exercise acts of hostility. Your own territory, or ships of your own country, are places of which you are yourself the master. The enemy's territory, or the enemy's ships, are places in which you have a right to exercise acts of hostility. Neutral vessels, guilty of no violation of the laws of neutrality, are places where you have no right to exercise acts of hostility. It would be an inversion of the doctrine that ambassadors have peculiar privileges to argue that they are less protected than other men. The right conclusion is, that an ambassador sent to a neutral power is inviolable on the high seas, as well as in neutral waters, while under the protection of the neutral flag. The other dictum of Sir WM. SCOTT, in the case of the *Crozembo*, is even less pertinent to the present question. That related to the case of a neutral ship which, upon the effect of the evidence given on the trial, was held by the court to have been engaged as an enemy's transport, to convey the enemy's military officers, and some of his civil officers whose duties were intimately connected with military operations, from the enemy's country to one of the enemy's colonies, which was about to be the theatre of those operations, the whole being done under color of a simulated neutral destination. But so long as a neutral Government, within whose territories no military operations are carried on, adheres to its profession of neutrality, the duties of civil officers on a mission to that Government and within its territory cannot possibly be "connected with any military operations," in the sense in which these words were used by Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, as, indeed, is rendered quite clear by the passages already cited from his own judgment in the case of the *Caroline*. In conection with this part of the subject it is necessary to notice a remarkable passage in Mr. SEWARD's note, in which he says: "I assume, in the present case, what, as I read British authorities, is regarded by Great Britain herself as true maritime law, that the circuinstance that the *Trent* was proceeding from a neutral port to another neutral port does not modify the right of the belligerent capture." If, indeed, the immediate and ostensible voyage of the *Trent* had been to a neutral port, but her ultimate and real destination to some port of the enemy, Her Majesty's Government might have been better able to understand the reference to British authorities contained in this passage. It is undoubtedly the law, as laid down by British authorities, that, if the real destination of the vessel be hostile, (that is, to the enemy or the enemy's country,) it cannot be covered and rendered innocent by a fictitious destination to a neutral port. But, if the real terminus of the voyage be *bona fide* in a neutral territory, no English, nor indeed, as Her Majesty's Government believe, any American authority can be found which has ever given countenance to the doctrine that either men or dispatches can be subject, during such a voyage, and on board such a neutral vessel, to belligerent capture as contraband of war. Her Majesty's Government regard such a doctrine as wholly irreconcilable with the true principles of maritime law; and, certainly, with those principles as they have been understood in the Courts of this country. It is to be further observed, that packets engaged in the postal service, and keeping up the regular and periodical communications between the different countries of Europe and America, and other parts of the world, though in the absence of treaty stipulations they may not be exempted from visit and search in time of war, nor from the penalties of any violation of neutrality, if proved to have been knowingly committed, are still, when sailing in the ordinary and innocent course of their legitimate employment, which consists in the conveyance of mails and passengers, entitled to peculiar favor and protection from all Governments in whose service they are engaged. To detain, disturb, or interfere with them, without the very gravest cause, would be an act of most noxious and injurious character, not only to a vast number and variety of individuals and private interests, but to the public interests of neutral and friendly Governments.

In the present war, according to Mr. SEWARD's doctrine, any packet-ship carrying a Confederate agent from Dover to Calais, or from Calais to Dover, might be captured and carried to New-York. In case of a war between Austria and Italy, the conveyance of an Italian minister or agent might cause the capture of a neutral packet plying between Malta and Marseilles, or between Malta and Gibraltar, the condemnation of the ship at Trieste, and the confinement of the minister or agent in an Austrian prison. So in the late war between Great Britain and France on the one hand, and Russia on the other, a Russian Minister going from Hamburgh to Washington in an American ship might have been brought to Portsmouth, the ship might have been condemned, and the minister sent to the Tower of London. So also a Confederate vessel of war might capture a Cunard steamer on its way from Halifax to Liverpool, on the ground of its carrying dispatches from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS. In view, therefore, of the erroneous principles asserted by Mr. SEWARD, and the consequences they involve, Her Majesty's Government think it necessary to declare that they would not acquiesce in the capture of any British merchant ship in circumstances similar to those of the *Trent*, and that the fact of its being brought before a prize court, though it would alter the character, would not diminish the gravity of the offence against the law of nations which would thereby be commited."

His lordship concludes by noticing a very remarkable passage in Mr. SEWARD's dispatch:

Mr. SEWARD asserts that "if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them." He proceeds to say that the waning proportions of the insurrection, and the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, forbid him from resorting to that defence. Mr. SEWARD does not here assert any right founded on international law, however inconvenient or irritating to neutral nations, he entirely loses sight of the vast difference which exists between the exercise of an extreme right and the commission of an unquestionable wrong. His frankness compels me to be equally open, and to inform him that Great Britain could not have submitted to the perpetration of that wrong, however flourishing might have been the insurrection in the South, and however important the persons captured might have been. Happily all danger of hostile collision on this subject has been avoided. It is the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that similar dangers, if they should arise, may be averted by peaceful negotiations conducted in the spirit which befits the organs of two great nations.

The Obstructing of Southern Harbors.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSEL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

[Received Jan. 27.]

MY LORD,—Three days ago, in obedience to your lordship's orders, I spoke to Mr. SEWARD on the subject of the plan adopted by this Government of obstructing the entrance to some of the harbors in the Southern States by sinking vessels, laden with stones, in the channels.

Mr. SEWARD observes that it was altogether a mistake to suppose that this plan had been devised with a view to injure the harbors permanently. It was, he said, simply a temporary military measure, adopted to aid the blockade. The Government of the United States had, last Spring, with a navy very little prepared for so extensive an operation, undertaken to blockade upwards of 3,000 miles of coast. The Secretary of the Navy had reported that he could stop up the [illegible] holes by means of his ships, but that he could not stop up the "small ones." It had been found necessary, therefore, to close some of the numerous small inlets by sinking vessels in the channels. It would be the duty of the Government of the United States to remove all these obstructions as soon as the Union was restored. It was well understood that this was an obligation incumbent on the Federal Government. At the end of the war with Great Britain that Government had been called upon to remove a vessel which had been sunk in the harbor of Savannah, and had recognized the obligation, and removed the vessel accordingly. Moreover, the United States were now engaged in a civil war with the South. He was not prepared to say that, as an operation in war, it was unjustifiable to destroy permanently the harbors of the enemy, but nothing of the kind had been done on the present occasion. Vessels had been sunk by the rebels to prevent the access to their ports of the cruisers of the United States. The same measure had been adopted by the United States, in order to make the blockade complete. When the war was ended, the removal of all these obstructions would be a mere matter of expense; there would be no great difficulty in removing them effectually. Besides, as had already been done in the case of Port Royal, the United States would open better harbors than those which they closed.

I asked Mr. SEWARD whether the principal entrance to Charleston harbor had not been recently closed altogether, by vessels sunk by order of this Government; and I observed to him that the opening of a new port, thirty or forty miles off, would hardly console the people of the large town of Charleston for the destruction of their own harbor.

Mr. SEWARD said that the best proof he could give me that the harbor of Charleston had not been rendered inaccessible was, that, in spite of the sunken vessels and of the blockading squadrons, a British steamer laden with contraband of war had just succeeded in getting in. I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK gave his first concert at this establishment last evening, and succeeded in drawing an audience that represented fairly the beauty and talent of the Metropolis. Bonnets that excited the envy of all who beheld them were as plentiful as beards that spoke of strong convictions, and an invincible intention of seeing through the matter or perishing in the attempt. Let us hasten to say that both bonnets and beards were satisfied. Mr. GOTTSC